

CHAPTER VI. OVERSEA TRADE.

§ 1. Introductory.

1. **Constitutional Powers of the Commonwealth in regard to Commerce.**—The powers vested in the Commonwealth Parliament by the Commonwealth Constitution Act with respect to oversea trade and commerce will be found in sub-section 51 (i) and sub-sections 86 to 95 of the Act, which is printed in full in Chapter I. of this volume.

§ 2. Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade.

1. **General.**—In previous issues of the Year Book brief particulars of the various Commonwealth Acts and amendments thereof affecting oversea trade have been given in chronological order. It is not proposed to repeat this information in the present issue, but the main provisions of the initial Commonwealth Customs Legislation and also of the principal Acts in operation at the present time affecting external trade are mentioned hereunder.

2. **Development of Customs Legislation.**—(i) *Customs Act of 1901.* The first Commonwealth Act relating to Customs, entitled “Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901),” came into operation by proclamation on the 4th October, 1901. This Act provided for the establishment of the necessary administrative machinery for all matters pertaining to the Customs, and prescribed, *inter alia*, the manner in which Customs duties shall be computed and paid. It did not, however, determine the rates of duties.

During the interval between the establishment of the Commonwealth, viz., on 1st January, 1901, and the coming into operation of the Customs Act 1901, the Customs Acts of the several States were administered by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth under Section 86 of the Constitution.

(ii) *Customs Act 1901–1925.* Several amendments of the original Act of 1901 have been made, and have been incorporated in the Customs Act 1901–1925, which comprises the Customs Act 1901 (No. 6 of 1901), as amended by Acts No. 36 of 1910, No. 19 of 1914, No. 10 of 1916, No. 19 of 1922, No. 12 of 1923, and No. 22 of 1925. The Customs Act 1901 has also been amended by the Spirits Act 1906 (No. 21 of 1906), section 5, and by the Customs (Interstate Accounts Act) 1910 (No. 9 of 1910), section 2. Act No. 12 of 1923 provides that aeroplanes, seaplanes, airships, etc., from parts beyond the seas shall be subject to Customs control similar to that provided for vessels from oversea. Act No. 22 of 1925 provides new conditions relating to the application of the Preferential Tariff.

(iii) *The First Tariff.* The first Commonwealth Customs Tariff was introduced in the House of Representatives on the 8th October, 1901, and the “Customs Tariff Act 1902 (No. 14 of 1902)” was assented to on the 16th September, 1902. This Act made provision that uniform duties of Customs specified in the Tariff Schedule should be imposed from the 8th October, 1901. From this date, trade between the States became free, with the exception that under Section 95 of the Constitution Act the right was reserved to the State of Western Australia to levy duty on the goods from other States for five years. Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth, a different tariff was in operation in each State, and interstate trade was subject to the same duties as oversea trade.

3. **Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921).**—The date of commencement of the imposition of the duties of Customs imposed by this Act was the 25th March, 1920. The Tariff schedule provided a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff.

The Act of 1921 repealed the following Acts:—Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908); Customs Tariff Amendment 1908 (No. 13 of 1908); Customs Tariff 1910 (No. 39 of 1910); Customs Tariff 1911 (No. 19 of 1911); and with the exception of the proposals contained in such Acts relating to the Tariff on goods imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, the Union of South Africa, the Customs Tariff Validation Act 1917, and the Customs Tariff Validation Act 1919.

4. **Customs Tariff 1921-1926.**—The Tariff Schedule now in operation incorporates Customs Tariff 1921 (Act No. 25 of 1921), Customs Tariff 1922 (Act No. 16 of 1922), Customs Tariff (Sugar) 1922 (Act No. 32 of 1922), Customs Tariff 1923 (Act No. 22 of 1923), Customs Tariff 1924 (Act No. 1 of 1924), Customs Tariff 1926 (Act No. 26 of 1926), and Customs Tariff (No. 2) 1926 (Act No. 45 of 1926).

The Tariff Schedule provides a British Preferential Tariff, an Intermediate Tariff, and a General Tariff. The main provisions of the Act are mentioned hereunder.

The rates of duty set out in the Schedule in the column headed "British Preferential Tariff" apply to goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, subject to the condition that the goods have been shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and have not been transhipped, or, if transhipped, then only if it is proved satisfactorily that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped from the United Kingdom, was Australia (Section 8 of Act No. 25 of 1921.)

The provisions of the British Preferential Tariff may be applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Dominions, and the provisions of the Intermediate Tariff may be applied wholly or in part to any portion of the British Dominions or to any foreign country by negotiation.

The rates of duty set out in the column headed "General Tariff" apply to all goods to which the rates set out in either of the columns headed "British Preferential Tariff" or "Intermediate Tariff" do not apply (Act No. 25 of 1921, Section 10). The General Tariff applies to all importations, excepting importations the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, shipped in the United Kingdom to Australia, and excepting also goods covered by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) Acts No. 3 of 1922, No. 36 of 1922, and No. 38 of 1926; the Proclamation relating to Canadian Preference, and the Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) Act No. 6 of 1926.

5. **South African Preference.**—By the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 it was provided that certain goods, specified in the Schedule to that Act, imported from, and the produce or manufacture of, any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates included in the South African Customs Union, should be admitted to the Commonwealth at preferential rates as compared with the general rates then in force under the Schedule to the Customs Tariff 1902. Section 5 of Customs Tariff (Act No. 26 of 1926) repealed the Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906, and also Section 15 of the Customs Tariff 1921-24, which provided for a continuance of the South African Preference as set out in the Act of 1906. The repeal came into operation on the first day of July, 1926, and thereafter the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-26 apply in relation to goods imported from South Africa which are entered for home consumption on and after that date.

6. **British Preference.**—The Customs Tariff 1908 (No. 7 of 1908) made provision for preferential rates of Customs duties on certain goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom. This Act was repealed by the Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921), which is now incorporated with Customs Tariff 1921-1926. The main provisions in these Acts relating to preference have already been mentioned.

7. **New Zealand Preference.**—(i) *General.*—The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922 (No. 3 of 1922) was assented to on the 23rd August, 1922, and repealed Act No. 27 of 1921. The Act was proclaimed on the 1st September, 1922, and the duties of Customs provided for in the Schedule of the Act came into force on and from that date. The Act provided that the duties of Customs on goods imported direct from, and the produce or manufacture of, the Dominion of New Zealand shall be in accordance with the following rates:—

- (a) On all goods described in the Tariff Schedule against which rates of duty are set out in the column headed "Proposed Duties against New Zealand" the rates so set out.
- (b) On all goods other than those provided for in paragraph (a) the rates of duty for the time being applicable to goods to which the British Preferential Tariff applies.

The Act ratifies and confirms the agreement made on the 11th April, 1922, between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand, and provides that,

from and after the 1st May, 1922, duties of Customs on goods not being the produce or manufacture of New Zealand which are imported into the Commonwealth from that Dominion and upon which, if they had been imported into the Commonwealth direct from the country of origin, there would have been payable duties of Customs at the rates set out in the British Preferential Tariff shall be in accordance with the rates set forth in that particular tariff.

The Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference, No. 2).—Act No. 36 of 1922, assented to on 18th October, 1922, relates to the rates of duty on certain imports from New Zealand specified in the Schedule to the Act. The goods specified are—Meats, preserved in tins or other airtight vessels; sheets and roofing slates composed of cement and asbestos or of similar materials; dairying machines and implements, viz.,—curd agitators and curd mixers; and corn (millet) brooms.

New Zealand Re-exports Act 1924 (No. 21 of 1924) assented to on 16th September, 1924, relates to the value for duty of goods not the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, which are imported into Australia from New Zealand.

(ii) *Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 38 of 1926)* ratifies an agreement made on the 30th of April, 1926, between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand relating to preferential duties of Customs. This agreement is supplemental to an agreement under seal made on 11th April, 1922. Clause 2 of the principal agreement is varied further, as set out hereunder:—

“The Commonwealth shall not impose any Customs duty or increase the rate of any Customs duty on any article the produce or manufacture of the Dominion entering the Commonwealth from the Dominion, and the Dominion shall not impose any Customs duty or increase the rate of any Customs duty on any article the produce or manufacture of the Commonwealth entering the Dominion from the Commonwealth (whether such article is or is not specifically enumerated in the Schedule hereto, and whether such article is or is not dutiable at the date of this agreement) except by mutual agreement, until after six calendar months' notice to the other party to this agreement.”

8. *Papua and New Guinea Preference.*—The Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) 1926 (No. 6 of 1926) was assented to on 15th February, 1926, and relates to Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea. The importation into Australia, direct from Papua or New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the Schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1921–1924, be free of duty. The items specified in the Schedule are:—Coffee; fruits, dried, viz., litchi; fruits, fresh, various native fruits; fungi; ginger; ragoon beans; coconuts; and seeds, viz., kapok and sesame.

9. *Tariff Board Act 1921 (No. 21 of 1921).*—This Act, which was assented to on the 15th December, 1921, as amended by Tariff Board Act 1923 (No. 25 of 1923), provides for the appointment of a Tariff Board consisting of four members, one of whom shall be an administrative officer of the Department of Trade and Customs. This member shall be appointed Chairman of the Board. The purpose of the Tariff Board is to assist the Minister in the administration of matters relating to trade and customs. The more important matters which the Minister shall refer to the Board for enquiry and report include the classification of goods for duty; the determination of the value of goods for duty; any disputes arising out of the interpretation of any Customs or Excise Tariff; the necessity for new, increased or reduced duties; the necessity for granting bonuses; any proposal for the application of the British Preferential Tariff or the Intermediate Tariff to any part of the British Dominions or any foreign country; and any complaint that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the tariff by charging unnecessarily high prices for his goods or acting in restraint of trade. The Minister may refer to the Board for enquiry and report the following matters:—the general effect of the working of the Customs Tariff and the Excise Tariff; the fiscal and industrial effects of the Customs laws of the Commonwealth; the incidence between the rates of duty on raw materials and on finished or partly finished products; and any other matter affecting the encouragement of primary and secondary industries in relation to the tariff.

10. **Tariff Board Act 1924 (No. 29 of 1924).**—This Act, which was assented to on 26th September, 1924, amended the Tariff Board Act 1921–23. Section 5 of the Principal Act provided for a Tariff Board consisting of three members. The section was amended by Tariff Board Act (No. 25 of 1923) by omitting the word “three” and inserting in its stead the word “four.”

Section 6, sub-section (3), of the principal Act was amended during 1924 (Act No. 29 of 1924) by providing that members of the Board shall be appointed for a term not being less than one year nor more than three years. This amending Act provides that in inquiries conducted by the Board relating to any revision of the Tariff, any proposal for a bounty, or any complaints that a manufacturer is taking undue advantage of the protection afforded him by the Tariff, shall be held in public and evidence in such inquiries shall be taken in public on oath, unless any witness objects to giving any evidence in public which the Board is satisfied is of a confidential nature, when the Board may take such evidence in private. Evidence taken by the Board in connexion with any inquiry under the Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921–22 shall be taken in public on oath. Section 37 of the Principal Act relating to duration of Act is repealed.

The Annual Report of the Tariff Board, issued in accordance with Section 18 (1) of the Tariff Board Act 1921–24, reviews the work of the Board to June, 1926. The Report covers:—(a) Operation of the Tariff in regard to—(1) Primary Industries; (2) Secondary Industries; (3) Tariff Revision; (4) Admission of Goods under By-laws; (5) Deferred Duties; (6) Bounties; (7) United Kingdom Preference; and (8) General. There are also attached to the Report copies of different reports made by the Tariff Board on matters of particular interest, including recommendations made by the Board relating to Tariff revision.

11. **Customs Tariff (Industries Preservation) Act 1921 (No. 28 of 1921).**—This Act, assented to on the 16th December, 1921, provides that after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, special duties shall be collected in the following cases when the importation of the goods referred to might be detrimental to an Australian industry:—In the case of goods sold for export to Australia at a price less than the fair market price for home consumption or at a price which is less than a reasonable price, a special dumping duty shall be collected equal to the difference between the price at which the goods were sold and a fair market price. Similar provision is made for goods consigned to Australia for sale. With regard to goods exported to Australia at rates of freight less than the rates prevailing at the time of shipment, there shall be collected a dumping freight duty equal to 5 per cent. of the fair market value of the goods at the time of shipment. Special duties are also imposed in the case of goods imported from countries whose currency is depreciated. Provision is also made for the protection of the trade of the United Kingdom in the Australian market from depreciated foreign currency.

Several amendments of the Act have been recommended by the Tariff Board and have been put into effect.

The Act provides that the Minister for Trade and Customs, after inquiry and report by the Tariff Board, may publish a notice in the *Commonwealth Gazette* specifying the goods upon which special rates of duty under this Act shall be charged and collected.

Since the Act came into operation over 300 notices have been gazetted, including those which revoked previous gazettals, the majority of the notices being made under Sections 8 and 9 of the Act and relating to commodities from countries with depreciated currency to the detriment of Australian or British industries. Over 50 per cent. of the gazettals relate to goods imported from Germany. Three gazettals affect certain goods imported from all countries, while 2 affect goods from all countries excepting United Kingdom. Separate notices have been issued relating to goods from 17 different countries. The commodities brought under the various sections of the Act exceed 150 and cover a very wide range of goods.

12. **Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905 (No. 16 of 1905).**—This Act was assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and brought into operation by proclamation on the 8th June, 1906. It gives power to compel the placing of a proper description on certain prescribed goods, or on packages containing the same, being imports or exports of the Commonwealth. The imports to which a trade description must be applied are:—(a) Articles used for food or drink by man, or used in the manufacture or preparation

of articles used for food or drink by man; (b) medicines or medicinal preparations for internal or external use; (c) manures; (d) apparel (including boots and shoes), and the materials from which apparel is manufactured; (e) jewellery; (f) agricultural seeds and plants; and (g) brushware.

13. Acts Passed in 1926.—The following Acts relating to Australian production and trade were assented to during the year 1926 :—

Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea Preference) (No. 6 of 1926). An Act relating to Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea.

Papua and New Guinea Bounties (No. 7 of 1926). An Act to provide for the payment of Bounties on certain goods the produce of these Territories.

Power Alcohol Bounty (No. 11 of 1926). An Act to provide for the payment of Bounty on the manufacture of Power Alcohol.

Dried Fruit Advances (No. 13 of 1926). An Act to amend the Dried Fruit Advances Act 1924.

Customs Tariff (No. 26 of 1926). An Act relating to Duties of Customs.

Excise Tariff (No. 28 of 1926). An Act relating to Duties of Excise.

Shale Oil Bounty (No. 36 of 1926). An Act to amend the Shale Oil Bounty Act 1917–1923.

Commerce (Trade Descriptions) (No. 37 of 1926). An Act to amend section fifteen of the Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act 1905.

Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) (No. 38 of 1926). An Act to ratify an agreement between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand in relation to Preferential Duties of Customs.

Canned Fruits Export Control (No. 40 of 1926). An Act relating to the Export of Canned Fruits and for other purposes.

Canned Fruits Export Charges (No. 41 of 1926). An Act to impose Charges upon the Export of Canned Fruits.

Customs Tariff (No. 2) (No. 45 of 1926). An Act relating to Duties of Customs.

Cotton Bounty (No. 51 of 1926). An Act to provide for the payment of a Bounty on the production of Seed Cotton and Cotton Yarn.

§ 3. Method of Recording Imports and Exports.

1. Value of Imports.—The recorded value of goods imported from countries beyond Australia as shown in the following tables represents the amount on which duty is payable or would be payable if the duty were charged *ad valorem*. The value of goods is taken to be 10 per cent. in advance of their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence the goods were exported. Acting upon a recommendation of the Tariff Board the section of the Customs Act relating to the valuation of imports was recently amended, and Section 154 (1) of the Customs Act 1901–1925 now provides that “when any duty is imposed according to value, the value for duty shall be the sum of the following :—

- (a) (i) the actual money price paid or to be paid for the goods by the Australian importer plus any special deduction, or
- (ii) the current domestic value of the goods, whichever is the higher;
- (b) all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export; and
- (c) ten per centum of the amounts specified under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-section.

“Current domestic value” is defined as “the amount for which the seller of the goods to the purchaser in Australia is selling or would be prepared to sell for cash, at the date of exportation of those goods, the same quantity of identically similar goods to any and every purchaser in the country of export for consumption in that country.”

Section 157 of the Customs Act provides that when the invoice value of imported goods is shown in any currency other than British currency, the equivalent value in British currency shall be ascertained according to a fair rate of exchange. Under this section it was the practice of the Department of Trade and Customs, until the 8th December, 1920, to convert on the basis of the mint par of exchange. Since the date mentioned, in consequence of a ruling of the High Court, all conversions have been based on the commercial rates of exchange.

2. **Value of Exports.**—The recorded value of goods exported is taken to represent the value in the principal markets of the Commonwealth in the ordinary commercial acceptance of the term.

3. **Customs Area.**—The Customs Area, to which all Oversea Trade statistics issued by this Bureau apply, is the whole area of the Commonwealth of Australia, comprising the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and the Northern Territory (contiguous territory). Other (non-contiguous) territories and mandated areas are treated as outside countries. Trade transactions between the Commonwealth and these non-contiguous territories are included in the oversea trade of the Commonwealth. Such transactions, however, are also registered separately, i.e., the trade of the Commonwealth with each particular country is separately recorded and tabulated.

4. **Statistical Classification of Imports and Exports.**—The Oversea Trade Bulletin No. 23 for the year 1925-26, from which the summary figures in this Year Book are extracted, was compiled according to a revised classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922. In order to meet the demand for more detailed information relating to Imports and Exports the existing statistical classification was revised and considerably extended during the early part of 1922. The new classification is divided into 21 classes, with 1,458 separate Import items and 511 Export items.

5. **The Trade Year.**—From the 1st July, 1914, the statistics relating to Oversea Trade are shown according to the fiscal year (July to June). Prior to that date the figures showed the volume of trade during each calendar year.

6. **Records of Past Years.**—In the years preceding federation, each State independently recorded its trade, and in so doing did not distinguish other Australian States from foreign countries. As the aggregation of the records of the several States is necessarily the only available means of ascertaining the trade of Australia for comparison with later years, it is unfortunate that past records of values and the direction of imports and exports were not on uniform lines. The figures in the following table for years prior to federation have been carefully compiled and may be taken as representative of the oversea trade of Australia as a whole. On the introduction of the Customs Act 1901, the methods of recording values were made uniform throughout the States, but it was not until September, 1903, that a fundamental defect in the system of recording transhipped goods was remedied. Prior to 1905 the value of ships imported or exported was not included in the returns of trade.

7. **Ships' Stores.**—Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and omitted from the return of exports. A table showing the value of these stores shipped each year since 1906 is given later on in this Chapter.

§ 4. Oversea Trade.

1. **Total Oversea Trade.**—(i) *General.* The following table shows the total trade of the Commonwealth with oversea countries from the earliest date for which records are available. To economize space, the period 1826 to 1915-16 has been divided into quinquennia, and the figures shown represent the annual averages for the quinquennia specified. The figures for individual years have been published in previous issues of the Year Book. (See "Official Year Book," No. 13, pp. 577-578).

OVERSEA TRADE.—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1925-26.

Period.(a)	Recorded Value.			Value per Inhabitant.			Percentage of Exports on Imports.
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1826-30 ..	638	153	791	10 12 5	2 10 11	13 3 4	23.9
1831-35 ..	1,144	613	1,757	11 19 10	6 8 6	18 8 4	53.6
1836-40 ..	2,283	1,112	3,395	14 15 9	7 4 1	21 19 10	48.7
1841-45 ..	1,906	1,378	3,284	9 0 5	6 10 5	15 10 10	72.3
1846-50 ..	2,379	2,264	4,643	6 18 10	6 12 2	13 11 0	95.2
1851-55 ..	11,931	11,414	23,345	19 12 5	18 15 4	38 7 9	95.7
1856-60 ..	18,816	16,019	34,835	18 6 1	15 11 8	33 17 9	85.1
1861-65 ..	20,132	18,699	38,831	15 17 1	14 14 9	30 11 0	93.0
1866-70 ..	18,691	19,417	38,108	12 7 4	12 16 11	25 4 3	103.9
1871-75 ..	21,982	24,247	46,229	12 7 2	13 13 6	26 0 8	110.3
1876-80 ..	24,622	23,772	48,394	11 19 7	11 10 9	23 10 4	96.6
1881-85 ..	34,895	28,955	62,950	14 4 3	11 9 5	25 13 8	80.4
1886-90 ..	34,675	26,579	61,254	11 16 11	9 1 0	20 17 11	76.6
1891-95 ..	27,335	33,683	61,018	8 5 2	10 2 5	18 7 7	123.2
1896-1900	33,763	41,094	74,857	9 5 4	11 5 6	20 10 10	121.7
1901-5 ..	39,258	51,237	90,495	10 1 10	13 2 9	23 4 7	130.5
1906-10 ..	51,508	69,336 ^(b)	120,844	12 4 8	16 9 11	28 14 7	134.6
1911-15-16	73,411	74,504	147,915	15 7 4	15 12 10	31 0 2	101.5
1916-17 ..	76,229	97,955	174,184	15 10 0	19 18 3	35 8 3	128.5
1917-18 ..	62,335	81,429	143,764	12 10 3	16 6 9	28 17 0	130.6
1918-19 ..	102,335	113,964	216,299	20 2 9	22 8 7	42 11 4	111.4
1919-20 ..	98,974	149,824	248,798	18 13 2	28 4 11	46 18 1	151.4
1920-21 ..	163,802	132,159	295,961	30 5 7	24 8 5	54 14 0	80.7
1921-22 ..	103,066	127,847	230,913	18 14 1	23 4 1	41 18 2	124.0
1922-23 ..	131,758	117,870	249,628	23 7 8	20 18 4	44 6 0	89.5
1923-24 ..	140,618	119,487	260,105	24 9 1	20 15 8	45 4 9	85.0
1924-25 ..	157,143	162,030	319,173	26 15 1	27 11 9	54 6 10	103.1
1925-26 ..	151,638	148,562	300,200	25 6 2	24 15 10	50 2 0	98.0

(a) The figures given for the years 1826 to 1915-16 represent the annual averages for the quinquennial periods. The trade of the individual years will be found in the Official Year Book No. 13 and earlier issues.
 (b) Prior to 1906 ships' stores were included in the general exports. For value of these goods shipped each year since 1906 see later table.

The graphs of the movement of the oversea trade of Australia which accompany this Chapter show that periods of depressed trade have been recurrent at more or less regular intervals of from seven to nine years, and, measured by population, each succeeding depression since 1855 carried the trade per head lower than the preceding one, until the lowest point was reached in 1894. The heavy decline in the last-mentioned year was due to the acute financial stress which culminated in the financial crisis of 1893. There was a slight recovery in 1895, and a continuous upward movement until 1901. A decline, due to drought, in the exports of primary products, reduced the figures for 1902, but from this date until 1907 there was an increase. There was a falling-off in 1908 as compared with 1907, but from 1909 the value of imports and exports showed a steady increase until 1913, the year prior to the war. The trade of 1914-15 and subsequent years was seriously disturbed by the dislocation of shipping and increased prices arising out of war conditions. The shortage of shipping was particularly marked in 1917-18, when, in order to conserve space for more essential requirements, the importation of goods which were considered to be in the nature of luxuries was prohibited or restricted. Shipping facilities having improved during 1918-19 the oversea trade of Australia increased rapidly. Imports and exports during that year show heavy increases compared with previous years. The value of imports declined during 1919-20, but exports increased enormously, the total reaching the high figure of £149,823,509.

(ii) *Trade Conditions, 1920-21.* During the year 1920-21 the value of imports increased considerably. This increase was largely due to the fulfilment of long standing orders which it had been impossible to execute earlier. In their anxiety to replenish stocks which had become depleted during the war, and to take advantage of the free spending of soldiers' gratuities and repatriation moneys, Australian importers ordered freely in the belief that their orders could not be satisfied immediately, but hoping to get a percentage thereof. The trade depression in Great Britain, and the cancellation of foreign orders, however, enabled British manufacturers to devote their attention to Australian orders, with the result that shipments, which it had been expected would be spread over a long period were received in quick succession. The rapidity with which the goods arrived created some difficulty in providing exchange, and the banks found it necessary to restrict credit for import business. The value of imports during 1920-21 reached the exceptionally high figure of £163,801,826, an amount greatly in excess of any previous year.

(iii) *Trade in 1923-24.* The total oversea trade during the year 1923-24 was £260,105,457, as compared with £249,627,982 during the previous year. The increased trade was mainly due to imports. The balance of trade during the year was greatly in favour of imports, the value of which (£140,618,293) exceeded that of exports (£119,487,164) by £21 millions.

(iv) *Trade in 1924-25.* The oversea trade during 1924-25 amounted to £319,173,455, of which £157,143,296 represented imports and £162,030,159 exports. These figures are in excess of those for the previous year, and so far as total trade and exports are concerned are the highest recorded, while in one year only (1920-21) has the figure for imports been exceeded.

(v) *Trade in 1925-26.* Imports during 1925-26 were valued at £151,638,178 and exports at £148,562,209, the total oversea trade amounting to £300,200,387, showing a decrease of £19 millions compared with the previous year. Exports declined over thirteen millions, due to the reduced quantities of wheat and butter exported. The value of wheat sent abroad during 1924-25 was £34,613,713, as against £17,187,388 during the following year. Butter exports declined from £10,006,081 to £7,006,830. The value of wool shipped overseas during each year was slightly over sixty-three millions. Export of sugar increased from £2,091,379 to £5,253,156. Imports of merchandise were greater in 1925-26 than during the previous year, the values being £151,217,425 and £146,600,489 respectively. The specie and bullion imported during the two years were: 1925-26, £420,753, and 1924-25, £10,542,807.

2. Ratio between Exports and Imports.—The foregoing table shows the percentage of exports on imports for each quinquennial period from 1826-30 to 1911-15 and for each financial year since 1915-16. Prior to the quinquennial period 1891-95 the balance of trade, with two exceptions, due to temporary dislocations, had been on the side of imports, while from that period to 1919-20 the position was reversed. From the 1st July, 1920, to the end of June, 1925, there has been an excess of imports, though the results for each of those years have not been consistently in that direction.

The excess of imports in the earlier years represents the introduction of capital into Australia in the form of Government loans or for investment in private undertakings, and the excess of exports which appears for many subsequent years represents mainly the interest and profit on the earlier investments, repayments of loans to oversea bondholders, and freight on trade carried chiefly on vessels of the United Kingdom and foreign countries. As the introduction of new capital, and the payments for interest on existing investments and for shipping and other services are continually operating in opposite directions at the same time in the statistics of trade, it follows that it is the balance only of these transactions which is reflected in the excess of imports or exports.

Trade balances are further modified by the loans floated abroad by local governing bodies, by the imports of foreign capital for private enterprises, and by the addition to or the absorption of bank balances held in London on Australian account. Definite information regarding these items is not readily available. Other factors which affect trade balances to a certain extent are the financial arrangements made by immigrants to Australia and also by tourists in Australia from abroad. The purchase in Australian ports of bunker coal and other stores for vessels owned outside Australia is also a matter of some importance.

Against these items, however, account must be taken of the capital of persons emigrating from Australia and the travelling and other expenses of tourists from Australia to other parts of the world. These expenses would include fares on all steamers not owned in Australia, and since the termination of the war would represent very large sums, the total of which could not be readily ascertained.

The following table presents the balance of trade of Australia as shown by the records of imports and exports for each year since 1st July, 1914, and also the modifications of these figures by loans raised abroad by the Commonwealth and State Governments. In the exceptional circumstances arising from the war the excess of exports during this period is somewhat understated, as much of the wool exported appeared in the records at appraised rates, whereas sales effected later by the British Australian Wool Realization Association (B.A.W.R.A.) made considerable additions to the funds available in London on Australian account. Allowance has been made in the table for this increased value of wool exported. An approximation of Australia's annual liability for interest and services is also shown: any error in these figures will be in the direction of an understatement.

The fact that at the moment of writing (June, 1927) the Associated Banks of Australia are selling telegraphic transfers on London at a premium of ten shillings per £100, whereas in 1921 similar accommodation was costing fifty shillings per £100 suggests that there are alleviating factors of considerable dimensions which might modify the results given in the table. Among these probable influences are:—Stocks of wheat still unshipped; and imports of private capital. It is estimated that at 31st March, 1927, wheat to the value of about £14 millions was awaiting export. Unfortunately, there is no information regarding the imports of private capital, but there is reason to believe that as a result of the protective tariff there has been a considerable importation of capital during recent years for which no immediate export is required.

BALANCE OF AUSTRALIAN TRADE FROM 1st JULY, 1914, TO MARCH, 1927.

Year.	Recorded excess of Exports.	Increase in Public Debt (Commonwealth and State) raised abroad.	B.A.W.R.A. Dividends.	Total of Columns (2), (3), and (4).	Approximate annual obligations abroad for interest and services.	Addition to Funds available abroad for transmission to Australia.	
						For the Year.	Accumulated from 1st July, 1914.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000
1914-15 ..	- 3.8	5.1	..	1.3	16.0	-14.7	-14.7
1915-16 ..	- 3.0	4.3	..	1.3	17.2	-15.9	-30.6
1916-17 ..	21.7	18.6	..	40.3	18.4	21.9	- 8.7
1917-18 ..	19.1	20.9	..	40.0	22.0	18.0	9.3
1918-19 ..	11.6	.5	..	12.1	22.2	-10.1	- 8
1919-20 ..	50.8	10.8	..	61.6	23.2	38.4	37.6
1920-21 ..	-31.6	11.3	7.7	-12.6	24.3	-36.9	.7
1921-22 ..	24.8	42.2	9.9	76.9	26.7	50.2	50.9
1922-23 ..	-13.9	3.9	5.9	- 4.1	26.8	-30.9	20.0
1923-24 ..	-21.1	51.2	5.3	35.4	28.5	6.9	26.9
1924-25 ..	4.9	.3	..	4.6	29.5	-24.9	2.0
1925-26 ..	- 3.1	39.2	..	36.1	32.0	4.1	6.1
1926-27 ..	-12.9	10.1	..	- 2.8	24.6	-27.4	-21.3
(9 months)							
Total ..	43.5	217.8	28.8	290.1	311.4	-21.3	..

§ 5. Direction of Trade.

1. Imports according to Country of Origin.—The following table shows the value of the imports into Australia stated to be the produce or manufacture of the undermentioned countries during the past five years:—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

Country of Origin.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	53,001,926	68,394,423	63,607,743	69,047,807	65,840,655
British Possessions --					
Canada	3,146,450	5,064,253	5,046,519	3,384,712	3,754,425
Ceylon	1,009,477	1,001,412	1,251,392	1,587,738	1,614,084
India	3,747,023	4,393,695	4,800,086	6,423,364	6,626,030
Malaya (British)	571,544	272,759	494,930	612,314	1,701,508
New Zealand	1,702,991	2,003,307	2,514,225	2,196,566	2,651,062
Pacific Islands—					
Fiji	217,248	116,290	61,866	26,241	35,841
Territory of New Guinea	619,537	418,420	99,588	261,032	327,683
Other Islands	907,547	777,085	988,449	1,133,488	1,049,220
Papua	163,232	209,193	471,953	295,199	397,902
South African Union	356,869	758,720	1,052,156	5,197,215	897,306
Other British Possessions (a)	565,213	608,210	739,198	527,071	731,520
Total British Possessions	13,007,131	15,623,334	17,520,362	21,644,886	19,786,587
Total British Countries	66,009,057	84,017,757	81,128,105	90,692,693	85,627,242
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	950,952	906,059	902,534	901,324	850,276
China	950,772	873,579	925,045	751,960	691,751
France	2,731,739	3,231,197	4,101,137	4,216,457	3,758,740
Germany	85,976	593,812	1,368,904	2,259,691	2,821,789
Italy	944,226	1,174,489	1,242,790	1,506,383	1,446,618
Japan	3,581,614	3,936,150	3,557,834	4,146,234	4,372,083
Netherlands	498,824	580,888	597,682	705,880	818,786
Netherlands East Indies	3,236,970	4,361,302	4,607,681	5,640,881	6,191,896
Norway	848,134	1,686,439	1,415,339	1,458,112	1,106,234
Pacific Islands	119,127	94,384	86,471	127,402	129,028
Philippine Islands	151,106	168,742	170,135	249,168	311,457
Sweden	1,238,327	1,629,515	2,031,872	1,638,004	1,871,123
Switzerland	1,836,291	2,189,854	2,274,296	2,327,565	1,997,766
United States of America	18,823,113	24,851,303	34,556,529	38,728,814	37,234,257
Other Foreign Countries (b)	1,060,208	1,461,874	1,651,939	1,792,728	2,409,131
Total Foreign Countries	37,057,379	47,740,078	59,490,188	66,450,603	66,010,936
Total	103,066,436	131,757,835	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178

(a) Includes Egypt for the year 1921-2. (b) Includes Egypt during the years 1922-23 to 1925-26.

(c) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

Imports increased abnormally during 1920-21, when the value reached the exceptionally high figure of 164 millions. The enhanced price of commodities and the peculiar conditions affecting Australian trade were responsible for the high value of imports during that year, and in making comparisons with imports during pre-war years these facts should be taken into consideration. The exceptional conditions affecting Australian trade during 1920-21 have already been mentioned in a previous paragraph.

Compared with 1920-21 the value of imports during 1921-22 showed a decrease of over 60 millions. This heavy decline was partly due to the exceptional importations of the previous year and partly to the lower prices of commodities during the later year. Imports in 1922-23 were greatly in excess of those for 1921-22, but the total value of the commodities imported during the year was 32 millions less than in 1920-21. The heavy importation of goods continued during the following three years. The value of imports during 1924-25 reached the high figure of £157,143,296, which has been exceeded in 1920-21 only. During 1925-26 total imports declined to £151,638,178. The value of merchandise imported showed an increase compared with the previous year, but this was more than counterbalanced by the reduction in the imports of specie and bullion.

In view of the effect that the varying prices of commodities had upon the value of imports during the period dealt with it is somewhat difficult to ascertain from the preceding table the relative importance of the various countries in the import trade of Australia. A better idea of the proportion of imports supplied by each country during each year may be obtained from the following table of percentages.

2. Percentage of Imports from Various Countries.—The following table gives the relative proportions of the import trade of Australia which have been supplied by the various countries, together with the proportions furnished by the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries respectively.

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PERCENTAGES FROM COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN,
1921-22 TO 1925-26.**

Country of Origin.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
United Kingdom	per cent. 51.43	per cent. 51.90	per cent. 45.24	per cent. c43.93	per cent. c43.42
British Possessions—					
Canada	3.05	3.84	3.59	2.15	2.48
Ceylon	0.98	0.76	0.89	1.01	1.07
India	3.64	3.33	3.41	4.09	4.37
Malaya (British)	0.55	0.21	0.35	0.39	1.12
New Zealand	1.65	1.52	1.79	1.40	1.75
Pacific Islands—					
Fiji	0.21	0.09	0.04	0.02	0.02
Territory of New Guinea	0.60	0.32	0.07	0.17	0.22
Other Islands	0.88	0.58	0.70	0.72	0.69
Papua	0.16	0.16	0.34	0.19	0.26
South African Union	0.35	0.58	0.75	3.31	0.59
Other British Possessions (a)	0.55	0.46	0.53	0.33	0.48
Total British Possessions	12.62	11.85	12.46	13.78	13.05
Total British Countries	64.05	63.75	57.70	57.71	56.47
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	0.92	0.69	0.64	0.57	0.56
China	0.92	0.67	0.66	0.48	0.46
France	2.65	2.45	2.92	2.68	2.48
Germany	0.08	0.45	0.97	1.44	1.86
Italy	0.91	0.89	0.88	0.96	0.95
Japan	3.48	2.99	2.53	2.64	2.88
Netherlands	0.48	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.54
Netherlands East Indies	3.14	3.31	3.28	3.59	4.08
Norway	0.82	1.28	1.01	0.93	0.73
Pacific Islands	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.09
Philippine Islands	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.16	0.21
Sweden	1.20	1.24	1.44	1.04	1.23
Switzerland	1.78	1.66	1.62	1.48	1.32
United States of America	18.27	18.87	24.58	24.65	24.55
Other Foreign Countries (b)	1.03	1.11	1.17	1.14	1.59
Total Foreign Countries	35.95	36.25	42.30	42.29	43.53
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Includes Egypt for the year 1921-22. (b) Includes Egypt during the years 1922-23 to 1925-26.
(c) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom increased during the first two years of the quinquennial period under review, the proportion increasing from 51.43 per cent. in 1921-22 to 51.90 per cent. in 1922-23. A noticeable decline in the percentage therefrom occurred, however, in 1923-24, the proportion being 45.24 per cent., a decrease of 6.66 per cent. compared with 1922-23. There was a further decline in 1924-25 and also in 1925-26 when the imports of United Kingdom origin represented 43.42 per cent. of the total imports. Whilst the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom declined, that from the United States increased from 18.27 per cent. in 1921-22 to 24.65 per cent. in 1924-25. This proportion was maintained in 1925-26. The value of imports from the last-mentioned country was £38,728,814 during 1924-25, as compared with £37,234,257 during 1925-26. The corresponding figures for the United Kingdom were £69,047,807 in 1924-25 and £65,840,655 in 1925-26. It is of interest to note, however, that imports from the United States included gold specie and bullion valued at £5,628,334 during 1924-25 and only £664 during 1925-26. It will be seen, therefore, that imports of merchandise from this country increased during the last year. The noticeable increase in the proportion of imports supplied by the South African Union during 1924-25 was due to imports of gold valued at £4,725,342. Imports from Germany increased from £2,259,691 in 1924-25 to £2,821,789 in 1925-26. There have been no outstanding alterations in the proportions of the imports supplied by other countries. Comparing the proportion of imports supplied

by the United Kingdom during 1925-26 with that for 1922-23 it will be seen that there was a reduction of 8.48 per cent. Of this loss of trade British Possessions supplied 1.20 per cent., while the balance (7.28 per cent.) was received from foreign countries.

3. *Direction of Exports.*—The following tables show a decreasing proportion of Australian exports to the United Kingdom, and increasing proportions to France, Italy, Germany, Netherlands, and Japan. Since the termination of the war there has been an increasing tendency towards direct shipment of the more important commodities, such as wool, skins, wheat, flour, butter, etc., to the consuming countries. The proportion of the total exports shipped to United Kingdom in 1921-22 was 45.16 per cent., but in each of the succeeding years the proportion was lower. The percentage (42.67 per cent.) in 1924-25 showed an upward trend compared with the previous year but was not maintained in 1925-26, when the proportion declined to 41.43 per cent. The value of exports shipped to the United States during 1923-24 showed a considerable decrease compared with the previous years. The figures show an upward trend during 1924-25, principally due to large shipments of wool. The exports during 1925-26 were valued at £12,953,877. The outstanding items in this total were: Wool, £6,076,012, and gold specie and bullion, £3,000,000. The proportion of the total exports taken by the United States was 8.72 per cent. in 1925-26 as compared with 5.65 per cent. in 1924-25, the increase being due to the exports of gold during the later year. The value of imports from United States generally exceeds the value of exports from Australia to that country, but the difference has been very marked during 1924-25 and 1925-26, when the value of imports from United States has been no less than 29 and 24 millions respectively in excess of the value of the Australian exports. Exports to Canada have increased during the past two years, the proportion rising from 0.20 per cent. in 1923-24 to 0.58 per cent. in 1925-26. The decline in the proportion of exports shipped to Italy was due to the reduced quantity of wheat forwarded thereto in 1925-26. The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to the more important countries during the five years 1921-22 to 1925-26 :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.
(INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE.)

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	57,742,767	51,975,381	45,508,323	689,147,229	661,547,790
British Possessions—					
Canada	373,570	364,732	235,947	716,953	858,934
Ceylon	711,163	814,435	2,453,465	831,911	506,095
Egypt	3,523,355	(a)	(a)	(d)	(a)
Fiji	573,401	352,744	389,059	435,072	570,828
Hong Kong	536,596	501,874	776,998	635,174	671,824
India	6,770,067	3,107,584	1,201,777	2,002,562	3,364,958
Malaya (British)	1,876,648	1,343,029	1,549,220	1,528,303	2,132,016
Mauritius	145,952	134,997	126,586	123,299	66,190
New Zealand	4,619,655	4,302,281	5,008,152	5,812,665	4,947,590
Papua	172,419	219,225	214,839	259,302	230,678
South African Union	1,660,359	1,967,861	2,046,099	2,657,232	2,201,531
Other British Possessions	880,614	977,326	966,503	1,810,629	1,293,970
Total British Possessions	21,843,199	14,086,088	14,968,645	16,813,002	16,864,614
Total British Countries	79,585,966	66,061,469	60,476,968	85,960,231	78,412,404
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	5,015,976	4,299,026	6,524,109	7,182,703	6,175,337
Chile and Peru	227,538	197,645	168,119	232,422	726,118
China	509,339	278,121	1,947,030	524,812	745,784
Egypt	(b) 1,533,785	2,321,083	3,008,741	19,332,721	2,919,742
France	8,701,179	12,296,665	14,888,846	19,932,721	18,549,742
Germany	4,003,726	4,186,864	4,402,913	7,372,049	6,585,720
Italy	8,047,291	5,950,726	4,633,185	10,014,185	4,654,818
Japan	7,952,547	9,309,560	11,555,484	11,646,516	11,043,159
Netherlands	785,725	640,818	1,911,114	1,819,371	1,088,639
Netherlands East Indies	2,368,187	1,862,664	1,602,013	2,045,882	2,163,691
Norway	309,389	47,696	34,275	122,812	183,432
Pacific Islands	482,666	451,260	367,784	407,162	437,001
Philippine Islands	565,063	568,648	523,618	529,406	563,369
Spain	354,405	932	317,034	466,517	216,083
Sweden	25,180	168,112	409,466	470,006	151,339
United States of America	8,314,386	9,630,770	7,109,496	9,153,279	12,953,877
Other Foreign Countries	626,962	334,066	294,567	1,141,345	591,954
Total Foreign Countries	48,260,569	51,808,678	59,010,196	76,069,928	70,149,805
Total	127,846,535	117,870,147	119,487,164	162,030,159	148,562,209

(a) Now recorded under Foreign Countries. (b) Previously recorded under British Possessions.
(c) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

4. Percentage of Exports to Various Countries. —The next table gives the relative proportions of the export trade of Australia with the countries specified, together with the proportions shipped to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries respectively :—

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—PERCENTAGES TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1921-22 TO 1925-26.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
United Kingdom	45.16	44.10	38.09	c 42.67	c 41.43
British Possessions—					
Canada	0.29	0.31	0.20	0.44	0.58
Ceylon	0.56	0.69	2.05	0.51	0.34
Egypt	2.76	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
Fiji	0.45	0.30	0.32	0.27	0.39
Hong Kong	0.42	0.43	0.65	0.39	0.45
India	5.30	2.64	1.01	1.24	2.27
Malaya (British)	1.47	1.14	1.30	0.94	1.43
Mauritius	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.04
New Zealand	3.61	3.65	4.19	3.59	3.33
Papua	0.13	0.19	0.18	0.16	0.17
South African Union	1.30	1.67	1.71	1.64	1.48
Other British Possessions	0.69	0.83	0.81	1.12	0.87
Total British Possessions	17.09	11.96	12.53	10.38	11.35
Total British Countries	62.25	56.06	50.62	53.05	52.78
Foreign Countries—					
Belgium	3.92	3.65	5.46	4.43	4.16
Chile and Peru	0.18	0.17	0.14	0.14	0.49
China	0.40	0.24	1.63	0.32	0.50
Egypt .. .. .	.. .. .	(b)1.34	1.94	1.86	1.97
France	6.81	10.43	12.46	12.30	12.49
Germany	3.13	3.55	3.68	4.55	4.70
Italy	6.29	5.05	3.88	6.18	3.13
Japan	6.22	7.90	9.67	7.19	7.43
Netherlands	0.60	0.54	1.60	1.12	0.73
Netherlands East Indies	1.85	1.58	1.34	1.26	1.46
Norway	0.24	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.12
Pacific Islands	0.38	0.38	0.31	0.25	0.29
Philippine Islands	0.44	0.48	0.44	0.33	0.38
Spain	0.28	0.00	0.27	0.29	0.15
Sweden	0.02	0.14	0.34	0.29	0.10
United States of America	6.50	8.17	5.95	5.65	8.72
Other Foreign Countries	0.49	0.28	0.24	0.71	0.40
Total Foreign Countries	37.75	43.94	49.38	46.95	47.22
Total	100	100	100	100	100

(a) Now recorded under Foreign Countries. (b) Previously recorded under British Possessions.
(c) Exclusive of Irish Free State.

5. **Principal Imports and Exports—Countries.**—The total value of imports from, and exports to, each of the more important countries during 1925–26 in order of value of total trade, together with brief particulars of the principal commodities interchanged with such countries is given hereunder. Should further details be required reference may be made to the annual publication "Oversea Trade Bulletin, No. 23," issued by this Bureau, which gives details of the trade of 38 of the principal countries of the world with Australia during the past five years. This publication also furnishes information regarding the country of origin of each statistical item of imports for the years 1924–25 and 1925–26, showing the value and (where available) the quantity imported from each country. The value of each item imported into each State of the Commonwealth is also shown. The publication referred to also gives information as to the country to which each item of exports was shipped during these years.

United Kingdom. Total Imports of United Kingdom Origin, £65,840,655. The two outstanding classes of goods imported were—Machines, machinery and manufactures of metal, £24,087,735, and apparel, textiles, yarns, etc., £23,386,529. Imports of the undermentioned goods also contributed largely to the total:—Paper and stationery; drugs and chemicals; whisky; optical, surgical, and scientific instruments; rubber and rubber manufactures; chinaware and earthenware; fancy goods; and glass and glassware.

Total Exports to United Kingdom, £61,547,790. Of this total £61,126,431 represented Australian produce. The principal items of export were—Wool, £23,195,387; wheat, £7,217,906; and butter, £5,784,663. Other commodities which bulked largely were—Sugar (cane); frozen meats; piglead; hides and skins; dried and fresh fruits; zinc; flour; tallow; wine; raw cotton; preserved fruits; cheese; and tin.

United States of America. Total Imports of United States Origin, £37,234,257. The following were the more important items of import:—Motor chassis, bodies, etc., £7,726,171; petroleum and shale spirit, etc., £3,890,471; undressed timber, £2,597,751; unmanufactured tobacco, £2,177,719; rubber manufactures, £1,599,650; apparel, textiles, etc.; electrical machinery, materials and appliances; motive-power machinery; metal manufactures; lubricating (mineral) oil; kerosene; paper and stationery; musical instruments; sulphur; sausage-casings; and fish preserved in tins.

Total Exports to United States, £12,953,877. Of this total £12,748,141 represented Australian produce. The principal exports were—Wool, £6,076,012; gold specie, £3,000,000; hides and skins, £2,571,775; sausage-casings; pearlshell; and tin. The value of the exports of the above commodities represents 98 per cent. of the total exports to the United States.

France. Total Imports of French Origin, £3,758,740. Chief imports were—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £905,075; motor cars and parts, £263,776; trimmings for attire, £262,651; rubber manufactures; perfumery and toilet preparations; brandy; paper manufactures; lace for attire; gums and resins; wine; cream of tartar; olive oil; fancy goods; and bags and purses.

Total Exports to France, £18,549,742. Of this total £18,168,189 was Australian produce. Principal exports were—Wool, £15,821,883; sheep skins, £1,978,305; copra; cattle hides; beef; butter; and rabbit and hare skins.

Japan. Total Imports of Japanese Origin, £4,372,083. Principal imports—Piece goods of silk or containing silk, £2,428,576; cotton and linen piece goods, £663,115; undressed timber; china and porcelain ware; glass and glassware; fancy goods; brushware; apparel and attire; and oils.

Total Exports to Japan, £11,043,159. Of this total £10,998,034 was Australian produce. Chief exports—Wool, £5,869,969; wheat, £3,356,144; zinc; tallow; pig lead; milk and cream; trochus shell; and fertilizers.

India. Total Imports of Produce or Manufacture of India, £6,626,036. Bags and sacks valued at £4,090,154 represent 62 per cent. of the total imports. The other principal items were—Hessians, £817,861; tea, £446,416; linseed, £397,589; rice, £263,956; gums and resins; hides and skins; coffee and chicory; precious stones; paraffin wax; and spices.

Total Exports to India, £3,364,958. Of this total £3,326,069 represented Australian produce. The chief exports were—Gold, £1,273,791; silver, £1,060,086; wheat, £397,011; preserved milk and cream; tallow; undressed timber; horses; and jams and jellies.

Germany. Total Imports of German Origin, £2,821,789. Principal imports—Machinery and metal manufactures, £713,815; apparel and textiles, £678,253; pianos, £307,448; toys, £167,049; paper and stationery, £130,789; timepieces; fancy goods; fertilizers; and musical instruments.

Total Exports to Germany, £6,985,720. Of this total £6,841,416 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wool, £5,034,599; wheat, £299,027; hides and skins, £283,207; zinc, bars, blocks, etc., £252,350; pig lead, £241,119; beef, £225,063; vessels; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates; zinc concentrates; sausage-casings; and apples.

Netherlands East Indies. Total Imports of Netherlands East Indies Origin, £6,191,895. The principal imports were—Petroleum spirit, including benzine, etc., £2,628,291; tea, £1,783,179; crude petroleum, £439,018; kapok, £395,362; crude rubber; kerosene; flax and hemp; coffee and chicory; and sago and tapioca.

Total Exports to Netherlands East Indies, £2,163,691. Of this total £2,144,468 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Flour, £975,207; butter, £474,393; leather, £113,645; biscuits; preserved milk and cream; coal; bacon and hams; meats, preserved in tins; medicines; and soap.

New Zealand. Total Imports of New Zealand Origin, £2,651,062. The principal items were—Timber, £671,444; hides and skins, £465,061; gold, £335,405; butter, £245,940; meats, £103,342; flax and hemp, £100,050; linseed and other seeds; wool; potatoes; fish; horses; oakum and tow; and grain and pulse.

Total Exports to New Zealand, £4,947,590. Of this total £4,099,430 was Australian produce. The chief items were—Wheat, £823,924; coal, £510,514; machinery and metal manufactures, £483,668; timber, £430,580; manufactured tobacco, £193,783; apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres, £192,830; flour; fruits, dried and fresh; rubber manufactures; and confectionery.

Belgium. Total Imports of Belgian Origin, £850,276. Principal imports were—Glass and glassware, £356,511; cotton and linen piece goods, £73,460; paper, £40,592; gloves; electrical machinery; motor cars and parts; and arms.

Total Exports to Belgium, £6,175,337. Of this total £6,172,036 was the produce of Australia. Chief items were—Wool, £4,221,646; beef, £487,448; wheat, £439,238; silver and silver-lead ore and concentrates, £266,076; zinc concentrates, £240,340; hides and skins; pig lead; copper in matte; and barley.

Italy. Total Imports of Italian Origin, £1,446,618. Chief imports were—Motor cars and parts, £348,355; hats, £168,277; silk piece goods, £154,993; edible nuts, £100,557; pneumatic tyres; marble; hides and skins; flax and hemp; and essential oils.

Total Exports to Italy, £4,654,818. Of this total, £4,623,816 was Australian produce. Chief exports were—Wool, £3,523,541; wheat, £1,444,834; hides and skins, £299,193; beef, £170,829; tallow, £162,178; copra; and butter.

Canada. Total Imports of Canadian Origin, £3,754,425. The principal imports were—Chassis for motor cars, £923,632; rubber manufactures, £504,841; fish preserved in tins, £407,488; agricultural, etc., implements and machinery, £376,502; printing paper, £248,336; undressed timber, £174,283; wrapping and other paper, £102,266; dressed timber; iron and steel pipes and tubes; boots and shoes; and electrical machinery and appliances.

Total Exports to Canada, £858,934. Of this total £852,874 was Australian produce. Chief items were—Sugar (cane), £384,306; butter, £171,844; wool—greasy, scoured, and tops, £121,359; meats; hides and skins; and tallow.

Malaya (British). Total Imports of (British) Malayan Origin, £1,701,508. Principal items were—Rubber and manufactures thereof, £1,517,783; spices, £91,597; sago and tapioca, £38,707; gums and resins; and bamboo and cane.

Total Exports to Malaya (British), £2,132,016. Of this total, £2,093,162 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Preserved milk and cream, £869,098; flour, £712,710; butter, £100,730; frozen meats, £71,642; leather, £43,970; soap, £42,480; foddery; bacon and hams; mining machinery; and sandalwood.

Pacific Islands (British and Foreign). *Total Imports of Produce of the Pacific Islands*, £1,541,772. Chief items were—Rock phosphates, £742,311; copra, £560,777; hides and skins; cocoa beans; sugar, molasses, etc.; shells; raw cotton; and gold specie and bullion.

Total Exports to Pacific Islands, £1,876,906. Of this amount £1,293,328 was the produce of Australia. The exports to these islands cover a very wide range of commodities. The outstanding groups were—Foodstuffs of vegetable origin, £485,055; machines, machinery and metal manufactures, £212,887; foodstuffs of animal origin, £180,142; apparel, textiles, etc., £162,909; coal and coke, £159,229; and tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, £118,115. The chief individual items were—Cotton and linen piece goods; flour; meats; coal; tobacco; vessels; timber; bran, pollard and sharps; biscuits; rice; coke; and sugar.

South African Union. *Total Imports of Produce of South African Union*, £897,306. Principal items were—Precious stones, £342,203; maize, £322,626; fish, £102,859; tanning bark; tobacco; raw cotton; and feathers.

Total Exports to South African Union, £2,201,531. Of this total £2,198,034 was the produce of Australia. Chief exports were—Wheat, £969,501; timber, £527,682; flour, £315,310; tallow, £70,642; preserved milk and cream, £69,181; butter; gelatine and glue of all kinds; soap; and sheep.

Egypt. *Total Imports of Egyptian Origin*, £9,370. Chief items were—Cigarettes, £1,815; raw cotton, £1,430; and gums and resins, £1,355.

Total Exports to Egypt, £2,919,742. Principal items were—Flour, £2,537,013; wheat, £209,615; frozen meat, £100,691; and butter, £39,176.

Ceylon. *Total Imports of Ceylon Origin*, £1,614,084. The chief items were—Tea, £1,340,149; crude rubber, £101,055; nuts, £93,582; fibres; cocoa beans; and yarns.

Total Exports to Ceylon, £506,095. Of this total £502,157 was Australian produce. The principal exports were—Flour, £247,270; undressed timber, £100,536; preserved milk; frozen meats; butter; and silver—bar, ingot.

Sweden. *Total Imports of Swedish Origin*, £1,871,123. Chief items were—Timber, £547,524; paper, £305,739; matches, £226,908; wood pulp, £188,881; dairy implements and machinery, £120,729; electrical machinery and appliances, £98,852; vacuum cleaners; paper boards; and roller bearings and ball bearings.

Total Exports to Sweden, £151,339. Chief items were—Wool, £44,855; wheat, £40,976; hides—cattle, £36,396; and cream separators.

Switzerland. *Total Imports of Swiss Origin*, £1,997,768. Chief items were—Piece goods of silk, £676,394; clocks and watches, £314,163; trimmings and ornaments for attire, £237,212; handkerchiefs; talking machines; cheese; lace for attire; and other apparel and textiles.

Total Exports to Switzerland, £9,614. Chief item was—timepieces and parts, £6,054.

Netherlands. *Total Imports of Netherlands Origin*, £818,786. Principal items were—Electrical machinery and appliances, £212,779; asphalt, bitumen, and natural pitch, £66,215; jewellery, £57,103; caramel, caramel paste, cocoa butter, etc.; paper; gin; drugs and chemicals; piece goods; and glass and glassware.

Total Exports to Netherlands, £1,088,639. Chief exports were—Wheat, £679,425; wool, £117,408; copra, £105,810; tallow, £73,204; hides and skins, £41,768; and butter substitutes, £34,996.

China. Total Imports of Chinese Origin, £691,751. The principal items were—Edible nuts, £100,016; tea, £63,287; rice, £56,597; bristles, horsehair drafts, £49,978; ginger, £42,405; oils; lace for attire; silk piece goods; fish; and grass straw.

Total Exports to China, £745,784. Of this total £738,085 was Australian produce. Principal items were—Wheat, £304,882; leather, £155,682; sandalwood, £66,639; butter, £50,408; milk and cream, £35,763; tallow; pig lead; timber; and precious stones.

Norway. Total Imports of Norwegian Origin, £1,106,234. Principal items were—Dressed timber, £506,705; paper, £311,965; preserved fish, £165,369; wood pulp; calcium carbide; and ores, clays, etc.

Total Exports to Norway, £183,432. Of this total the principal items were fish oils, £97,475; wheat, £74,351; and wool, £5,736.

Philippine Islands. Total Imports of Philippine Islands Origin, £311,457. Chief items were—Hemp, £138,278; timber, £155,596; and tobacco and cigars.

Total Exports to Philippine Islands, £563,369. Principal items were—Flour, £167,394; frozen meats, £136,691; coal, £124,793; butter; cattle; bacon and hams; and meats preserved in tins.

Hong Kong. Total Imports of Hong Kong Origin, £2,282. Chief items were—Cigars, and grass straw.

Total Exports to Hong Kong, £671,824. Chief items were—Sandalwood, £155,139; flour, £127,803; leather and manufactures thereof, £102,404; butter, £91,605; pig lead, £54,734; frozen meats; and bacon and hams.

Spain. Total Imports of Spanish Origin, £156,154. Chief items were—Corks, etc., £58,571; edible nuts, £50,444; wine; and raisins.

Total Exports to Spain, £216,083. Chief item was silver and silver-lead concentrates, £208,822.

Russia. Total Imports of Russian Origin, £59,522. Chief items were—Plywood; bristles, horsehair drafts; dressed furs; herrings in tins; and hides and skins.

Total Exports to Russia, £10.

6. Imports—States, and Total.—Imports are recorded at the port of landing and are credited to the State in which the port is situated. Records are not obtainable of interstate trade, and the State totals represent, therefore, the value of oversea goods consigned to the various States. They do not, moreover, represent the consumption within each State. Figures for the last five years are given hereunder.

IMPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

State.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	43,321,478	55,010,083	58,225,180	66,321,757	64,009,929
Victoria ..	36,352,056	46,729,100	49,592,643	54,289,690	50,327,055
Queensland ..	8,639,446	10,782,906	11,605,668	12,833,375	13,772,854
South Australia ..	9,047,242	10,846,619	12,700,321	13,970,327	14,079,788
Western Australia ..	4,308,141	6,788,165	6,662,729	8,026,452	7,896,174
Tasmania ..	1,385,958	1,588,158	1,817,320	1,681,059	1,518,210
Northern Territory ..	12,115	12,804	14,432	20,636	34,168
Total ..	103,066,436	131,757,835	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178

7. Exports—States, and Total.—The following table gives the value of exports shipped from each State during the last five years. It must be noted that the value of goods transferred from one State to another for shipment to oversea countries is shown as an export from the State from which the goods were finally despatched.

EXPORTS.—STATES, AND TOTAL, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

State.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales ..	48,012,511	42,581,874	43,146,722	60,577,094	54,001,814
Victoria ..	34,644,182	33,768,701	29,612,548	41,641,979	33,107,576
Queensland ..	17,573,103	15,782,072	14,628,305	24,441,600	26,384,916
South Australia ..	14,747,260	13,583,003	16,912,932	19,225,027	19,450,144
Western Australia ..	10,797,000	9,679,496	12,412,625	12,859,498	12,611,631
Tasmania ..	2,067,443	2,460,374	2,766,032	3,243,017	2,970,226
Northern Territory ..	5,036	14,627	8,000	41,944	35,902
Total ..	127,846,535	117,870,147	119,487,164	162,030,159	148,562,209

8. Trade of Principal Ports.—The next table gives the value of imports received at, and exports despatched from, the principal ports of Australia during 1924-25 and 1925-26.

OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1924-25 AND 1925-26.

Port.	1924-25.			1925-26.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>New South Wales.</i>						
Sydney ..	64,701,308	58,300,367	123,001,675	62,180,487	52,193,381	114,373,868
Newcastle ..	1,564,825	2,201,357	3,766,182	1,675,992	1,687,652	3,363,644
Other Ports ..	55,624	75,370	130,994	153,450	120,781	274,231
Total ..	66,321,757	60,577,094	126,898,851	64,009,929	54,001,814	118,011,743
<i>Victoria.</i>						
Melbourne ..	53,604,514	35,374,263	88,978,777	48,967,127	28,925,491	77,892,618
Geelong ..	565,868	4,398,176	4,964,044	1,218,449	2,560,718	3,779,167
Other Ports ..	119,308	1,869,540	1,988,848	141,479	1,621,367	1,762,846
Total ..	54,289,690	41,641,979	95,931,669	50,327,055	33,107,576	83,434,631
<i>Queensland.</i>						
Brisbane ..	10,864,222	18,859,472	29,723,694	11,712,822	17,703,213	29,416,035
Rockhampton ..	490,292	1,180,869	1,671,161	511,075	1,348,547	1,859,622
Townsville ..	846,152	1,970,706	2,816,858	871,041	2,695,283	3,566,324
Other Ports ..	632,709	2,430,553	3,063,262	677,916	4,637,873	5,315,789
Total ..	12,833,375	24,441,600	37,274,975	13,772,854	26,384,916	40,157,770
<i>South Australia.</i>						
Port Adelaide, including Adelaide ..	13,703,137	12,240,249	25,952,386	13,821,826	10,918,882	24,740,708
Port Pirie ..	239,271	3,350,851	3,590,122	213,376	5,392,050	5,605,426
Wallaroo ..	27,919	2,335,564	2,363,483	44,586	1,962,786	2,007,372
Other Ports ..		1,289,363	1,289,363		1,176,426	1,176,426
Total ..	13,970,327	19,225,027	33,195,354	14,079,788	19,450,144	33,529,932
<i>Western Australia.</i>						
Fremantle (Perth) ..	7,810,845	9,605,218	17,416,063	7,668,231	9,808,020	17,476,251
Bunbury ..	39,724	1,425,963	1,465,687	50,921	913,872	964,793
Other Ports ..	175,883	1,828,317	2,004,200	177,022	1,889,739	2,066,761
Total ..	8,026,452	12,859,498	20,885,950	7,896,174	12,611,631	20,507,805

OVERSEA TRADE.—PRINCIPAL PORTS, 1924-25 AND 1925-26—*continued.*

Port.	1924-25.			1925-26.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Tasmania.</i>						
Hobart	927,626	2,321,940	3,249,566	903,637	2,285,377	3,189,014
Launceston ..	701,373	643,495	1,344,868	546,576	475,322	1,021,898
Other Ports ..	52,060	277,582	329,642	67,997	209,527	277,524
Total	1,681,059	3,243,017	4,924,076	1,518,210	2,970,226	4,488,436
<i>Northern Territory.</i>						
Port Darwin ..	20,636	41,944	62,580	34,168	35,902	70,070
Grand Total	157,143,296	162,030,159	319,173,455	151,638,178	148,562,209	300,200,387

§ 6. Exports to Eastern Countries.

1. *Principal Articles Exported.*—The following table shows the value of exports from Australia to Eastern countries during the last five years. The principal countries concerned in this trade are China, India and Ceylon, Japan, Netherlands East Indies and Timor (Portuguese), Philippine Islands, Malaya (British), and Hong Kong. The particulars given in the tables apply to these countries only.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA TO EASTERN COUNTRIES.—PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

Article.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
Antimony	683	298	..	..	10
Biscuits	86,187	62,197	62,371	63,233	117,266
Butter	760,581	780,325	678,384	698,365	794,427
Cheese	19,036	11,527	10,295	8,029	11,299
Coal	422,323	397,632	357,230	258,561	211,899
Copper	4,239	22,350	51,546	14,170	19,620
Grain and pulse —					
Wheat	6,243,878	986,596	3,996,125	2,229,079	4,058,427
Flour	1,413,859	1,353,990	1,618,877	1,576,034	2,262,492
Other (prepared and unprepared) ..	47,693	9,882	33,864	16,345	13,911
Hay, chaff, and compressed fodder ..	22,110	18,576	21,272	22,787	22,082
Horses	40,382	82,834	21,713	93,077	105,092
Iron and steel (unmanufactured) ..	1,527	4,472	618	601	5,280
Jams and jellies	81,299	59,613	67,377	60,965	66,010
Lead, Fig	347,963	644,848	533,770	554,082	375,148
Leather	217,185	242,681	366,578	330,393	516,982
Meats	545,659	397,005	426,174	399,315	477,799
Milk and cream	1,305,277	1,140,775	1,002,687	1,385,142	1,334,861
Pearl shell and trochus shell	50,779	56,531	37,300	63,696	95,522
Sandalwood	75,556	110,822	357,025	205,477	252,800
Skins, hoofs, horns, bones, sinews, tallow	601,077	523,619	648,012	804,308	690,184
Sulphate of ammonia	83,346	47,249	34,053	38,411	56,054
Timber (undressed)	182,032	87,161	195,742	56,269	199,959
Wool	4,535,541	6,124,687	6,343,014	7,609,507	5,890,777
Other merchandise	1,588,522	1,333,978	1,439,621	1,291,933	1,206,556
Total merchandise	18,676,734	14,504,648	13,303,648	17,779,779	18,784,457
Specie, and gold and silver bullion ..	2,615,173	3,284,263	3,307,936	1,966,739	2,407,467
Total Exports	21,291,907	17,788,911	21,611,584	19,746,518	21,191,924

2. Destination of Exports.—The next table shows the destination of the merchandise exported to Eastern countries during the last five years.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA OF MERCHANDISE TO PRINCIPAL EASTERN COUNTRIES.—DESTINATION, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	371,836	244,810	1,589,414	454,061	745,784
East Indies	2,262,758	1,865,660	1,603,992	2,045,701	2,131,407
Hong Kong	536,596	501,874	776,998	631,973	661,979
India and Ceylon	5,158,346	711,432	739,712	943,820	1,524,742
Japan	7,952,547	9,308,960	11,555,484	11,646,516	11,043,159
Malaya (British)	1,829,568	1,303,264	1,514,430	1,528,303	2,114,016
Philippine Islands	565,063	568,648	523,618	529,405	563,369
Total	18,676,734	14,504,648	18,303,648	17,779,779	18,784,457

3. Chief Exports to Eastern Countries.—The series of tables given hereunder shows the value of each of the principal articles exported to the countries specified during each of the last five years.

BUTTER.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	88,358	43,123	61,571	64,879	50,408
East Indies	461,645	503,267	439,086	450,084	474,639
Hong Kong	42,116	44,411	34,968	45,271	91,605
India and Ceylon	19,237	26,150	24,060	25,588	27,247
Japan	36,721	30,358	19,676	6,511	9,897
Malaya (British)	76,751	98,877	67,523	75,814	100,730
Philippine Islands	35,753	34,139	31,500	30,218	39,901
Total	760,581	780,325	678,384	698,365	794,427

The exports of butter given above for the year 1925-26 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £165,566; Victoria, £560,166; Queensland, £67,057; South Australia, £1,636; Western Australia, £2.

COAL.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
East Indies	219,919	76,519	101,369	88,637	71,116
Hong Kong	4,293	2,259	..	..	..
India and Ceylon	65,643	118,912	18,860	21,997	3,794
Japan	2,502	889	..	..	..
Malaya (British)	70,803	48,065	76,913	43,881	12,196
Philippine Islands	59,163	150,988	160,088	104,046	124,793
Total	422,323	397,632	357,230	258,561	211,899

The exports of coal are chiefly from New South Wales.

GRAIN AND PULSE.—WHEAT.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	34,150	10,003	1,014,864	..	304,882
East Indies	7	..	28	..	..
India and Ceylon	4,248,575	296	268	529	397,329
Japan	1,961,063	976,271	2,980,952	2,228,549	3,356,144
Malaya (British)	83	7	13	1	38
Philippine Islands .. ..	..	19	..	..	34
Total	6,243,878	986,596	3,996,125	2,229,079	4,058,427

The exports of wheat given for the year 1925-26 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £978,142; Victoria, £1,047,806; South Australia, £1,401,120; Western Australia, £631,359.

GRAIN AND PULSE.—FLOUR.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	63,388	3,140	128,498	3,312	1,952
East Indies	591,093	628,414	559,149	645,365	975,826
Hong Kong	124,498	71,891	126,273	181,599	127,803
India and Ceylon	94,315	98,828	104,747	149,582	266,553
Japan	83,260	19,337	162,048	2,164	10,254
Malaya (British)	301,390	404,952	393,035	444,257	712,710
Philippine Islands	155,915	127,428	145,127	149,755	167,394
Total	1,413,859	1,353,990	1,618,877	1,576,034	2,262,492

The flour exported during 1925-26 as above, was shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £901,356; Victoria, £781,945; Queensland, £11; South Australia, £116,664; Western Australia, £462,516.

GRAIN AND PULSE, OTHER THAN WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	423	120	161	199	168
East Indies	5,211	3,130	3,443	4,325	2,387
Hong Kong	1,208	514	303	515	595
India and Ceylon	6,802	3,035	2,454	5,039	4,403
Japan	10	11	23,990	2,174	478
Malaya (British)	33,857	2,976	3,506	3,735	5,709
Philippine Islands	182	96	7	358	171
Total	47,693	9,882	33,864	16,345	13,911

The exports given above for 1925-26 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £1,272; Victoria, £7,077; Queensland, £8; South Australia, £8; Western Australia, £5,532; Tasmania, £14.

HAY AND CHAFF, AND COMPRESSED FODDER.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	44	42	104	749	37
East Indies	2,998	1,738	1,916	1,654	1,739
Hong Kong	1,103	953	850	936	519
India and Ceylon	4,514	4,651	2,986	11,586	10,814
Japan .. .. .	..	26	..	318	199
Malaya (British)	4,550	5,129	3,946	2,154	3,516
Philippine Islands	8,901	6,037	11,470	5,390	5,258
Total	22,110	18,576	21,272	22,787	22,082

The exports given above for the year 1925-26 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £350; Victoria, £15,382; Western Australia, £3,147; Tasmania, £3,203.

HORSES.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China .. .. .	..	110	140	480	..
East Indies	6,163	4,555	2,480	2,438	7,880
Hong Kong .. .. .	..	..	100	..	..
India and Ceylon	26,724	71,274	9,726	71,255	75,287
Japan	2,425	1,260	3,596	11,357	10,100
Malaya (British)	5,070	5,285	4,380	6,130	11,738
Philippine Islands .. .. .	..	350	1,291	1,417	87
Total	40,382	82,834	21,713	93,077	105,092

The value of horses exported to the above countries from each State during 1925-26 was as follows:—New South Wales, £32,258; Victoria, £14,027; Queensland, £51,185; South Australia, £7,275; Western Australia, £335; Northern Territory, £12.

LEAD, PIG.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	223	15,196	49,714	84,512	28,396
East Indies	313	..	..	..	..
Hong Kong	39,695	67,512	63,865	65,424	54,734
Japan	307,732	562,140	419,988	404,146	292,018
Philippine Islands .. .. .	..	..	203	..	..
Total	347,963	644,848	533,770	554,082	375,148

The exports of pig lead in 1925-26 were shipped from New South Wales, £180,129; South Australia, £195,019.

MEATS.—PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	5	1,416	..	7,915	..
East Indies	14,566	17,028	8,539	5,629	8,170
Hong Kong	20,961	21,720	36,263	21,007	44,017
India and Ceylon	16,883	20,476	21,732	25,055	22,748
Japan	4,023	5,813	23,067	11,317	5,190
Malaya (British)	89,542	77,026	64,389	75,324	71,642
Philippine Islands	148,310	80,649	118,884	115,747	136,691
Total	294,290	224,128	272,874	261,994	288,458

The exports to the above-mentioned Eastern countries during 1925-26 of meats preserved by cold process were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £77,123; Victoria, £12,009; Queensland, £196,042; Western Australia, £3,284.

MEATS.—OTHER THAN MEATS PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	5,193	5,621	3,757	3,063	4,873
East Indies	81,683	75,409	66,459	66,099	89,319
Hong Kong	13,303	9,410	11,126	8,385	15,915
India and Ceylon	80,220	26,229	10,048	12,879	12,754
Japan	1,619	2,251	17,611	661	130
Malaya (British)	45,529	28,789	24,047	19,497	34,916
Philippine Islands	23,822	25,168	20,252	26,737	31,434
Total	251,369	172,877	153,300	137,321	189,341

The exports given above for the year 1925-26 were shipped from the following States:—New South Wales, £69,633; Victoria, £29,510; Queensland, £90,146; South Australia, £13; Western Australia, £34; Northern Territory, £5.

SANDALWOOD.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	7,611	30,876	83,415	53,031	66,639
East Indies	66	3	..	..	245
Hong Kong	57,714	66,460	222,300	113,551	155,139
India and Ceylon	6,180	8,161	6,192	11,574	12,437
Japan	50	..	..	..	..
Malaya (British)	3,935	5,322	45,118	27,321	18,340
Total	75,556	110,822	357,025	205,477	252,800

The exports of sandalwood in 1925-26 were shipped from New South Wales, £24; Queensland, £4,121; South Australia, £10,409; Western Australia, £238,196; Northern Territory, £50.

SKINS, HOOFS, HORNS, BONES, SINEWS, AND TALLOW.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	31,161	14,522	39,374	62,729	31,991
East Indies	4,230	4,040	3,315	5,420	4,594
Hong Kong	10,289	8,369	17,018	8,460	4,163
India and Ceylon	65,883	65,934	48,244	101,499	98,611
Japan	488,554	424,462	533,498	617,804	545,834
Malaya (British)	960	2,170	6,489	8,213	3,465
Philippine Islands .. .. .	..	4,122	74	183	1,526
Total	601,077	523,619	648,012	804,308	690,184

The above exports of skins, etc., in 1925-26 were shipped from the several States as follows:—New South Wales, £398,631; Victoria, £103,463; Queensland, £169,605; South Australia, £17,224; Northern Territory, £1,261.

TIMBER, UNDRESSED.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	19,796	27,418	36,951	197	17,032
East Indies	37	16	53	..	17
Hong Kong	6,580	3,883	..	..	1,618
India and Ceylon	153,117	47,860	156,638	56,072	180,426
Japan	2,478	2,169	2,100	..	841
Malaya (British)	24	5,045	..	..	25
Philippine Islands .. .. .	..	770	..	..	..
Total	182,032	87,161	195,742	56,269	199,959

The above exports of undressed timber during 1925-26 from the several States were shipped as follows:—New South Wales, £2,608; Queensland, £55; Western Australia, £197,296.

WOOL.

Country.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
China	46,626	14,093	753	4,444	..
India and Ceylon	50,243	11,487	123,550	108,522	14,897
Japan	4,438,672	6,095,616	6,212,881	7,479,586	5,869,969
Malaya (British) .. .. .	..	..	..	6,030	323
Philippine Islands .. .. .	..	3,491	5,830	10,925	5,588
Total	4,535,541	6,124,687	6,343,014	7,609,507	5,890,777

The value of wool exported to the East by each State during 1925-26 was as follows:—New South Wales, £3,402,380; Victoria, £1,111,999; Queensland, £1,314,651; South Australia, £61,424; Western Australia, £323.

§ 7. Classified Summary of Australian Trade.

1. Imports.—The following table shows the value of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, arranged in classified order in accordance with the statistical classification which came into operation on 1st July, 1922:—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—IN CLASSES, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

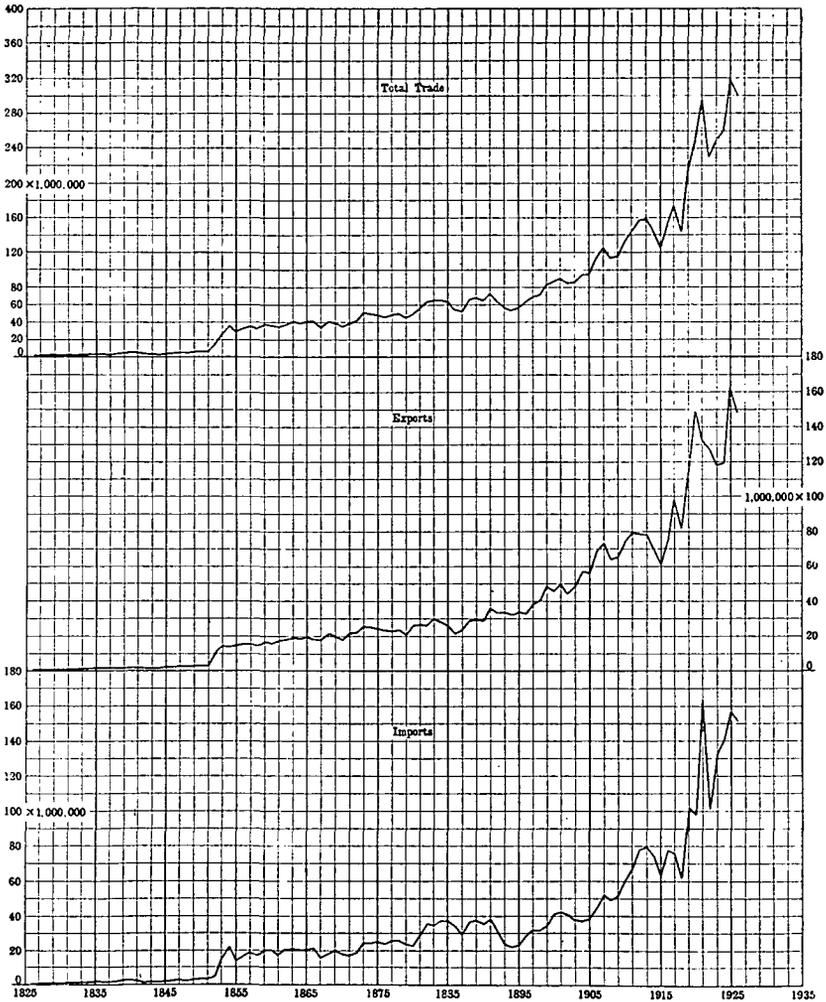
Classes.	1921-22	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	1,535,308	1,770,241	2,204,883	1,978,092	2,473,756
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	4,450,028	5,577,649	6,548,204	6,485,786	7,087,836
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	1,583,382	1,864,738	2,102,219	2,177,281	2,297,738
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	2,467,033	2,232,910	3,213,264	2,410,190	2,760,176
V. Live animals ..	96,934	113,808	172,349	163,439	183,287
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	703,196	960,784	1,398,676	1,202,670	1,128,242
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	2,891,040	2,854,308	2,844,905	3,223,827	3,568,614
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	34,225,643	44,570,027	33,482,446	42,372,272	39,055,392
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	5,130,286	5,987,331	7,383,879	8,559,132	10,065,509
X. Paints and varnishes ..	426,039	564,038	635,814	657,075	705,748
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	210,922	339,222	698,248	590,092	766,510
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	25,096,571	35,203,294	43,751,850	45,594,102	45,498,784
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	1,583,611	2,643,498	3,497,381	3,384,270	5,727,019
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	2,884,550	4,767,841	6,218,902	5,046,136	5,911,637
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	1,886,934	2,205,799	2,441,288	2,529,697	2,455,818
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	4,855,564	6,275,837	6,443,226	6,845,778	7,126,461
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	1,762,373	2,405,779	2,477,695	2,648,680	2,746,403
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	943,688	1,189,254	1,472,669	1,657,928	1,843,897
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	3,556,742	3,895,988	3,878,526	4,120,460	4,316,482
XX. Miscellaneous ..	6,702,306	6,281,525	4,669,017	4,997,886	5,492,195
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	74,286	53,964	82,852	10,548,493	426,674
Total ..	103,066,436	131,757,835	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178

2. Exports.—In the appended tables the exports from Australia are shown in classes according to the same classification, distinguishing (a) Australian Produce; (b) Other Produce (Re-exports); and (c) Total Exports.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

Classes.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(a) AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc. ..	16,355,946	15,498,298	9,717,734	19,280,478	16,415,297
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc. ..	38,722,009	16,588,345	23,550,639	48,453,202	33,673,876
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc. ..	237,437	222,457	271,380	226,600	404,009
IV. Tobacco, etc. ..	451,940	620,430	380,127	381,504	265,627
V. Live animals ..	177,569	237,674	125,873	234,279	221,876
VI. Animal substances, etc. ..	51,552,436	64,284,144	63,047,851	72,024,630	72,116,824
VII. Vegetable substances, etc. ..	234,846	441,745	792,521	754,645	676,292
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc. ..	318,775	171,619	260,437	173,830	177,401
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes ..	1,596,965	1,775,599	969,655	1,839,925	1,825,232
X. Paints and varnishes ..	83,983	59,462	39,325	49,877	46,945
XI. Stones and minerals, etc. ..	1,934,846	3,171,607	3,371,002	2,847,183	3,239,825
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery ..	3,912,258	4,895,991	5,905,199	6,607,261	7,053,623
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc. ..	891,039	911,652	945,034	774,682	782,138
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc. ..	1,242,562	1,116,025	1,334,668	1,662,163	1,421,842
XV. Earthenware, etc. ..	128,173	79,417	81,375	89,993	93,199
XVI. Paper and stationery ..	148,604	141,309	168,359	158,590	156,809
XVII. Jewellery, etc. ..	84,321	91,123	151,130	98,763	132,991
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments ..	61,076	58,336	72,990	63,727	96,555
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc. ..	501,326	505,228	501,598	545,309	601,642
XX. Miscellaneous ..	514,832	536,272	582,783	610,472	619,636
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie ..	4,336,569	3,344,576	3,892,865	2,065,304	5,473,435
Total ..	123,487,512	114,751,309	116,162,545	158,942,417	145,495,074

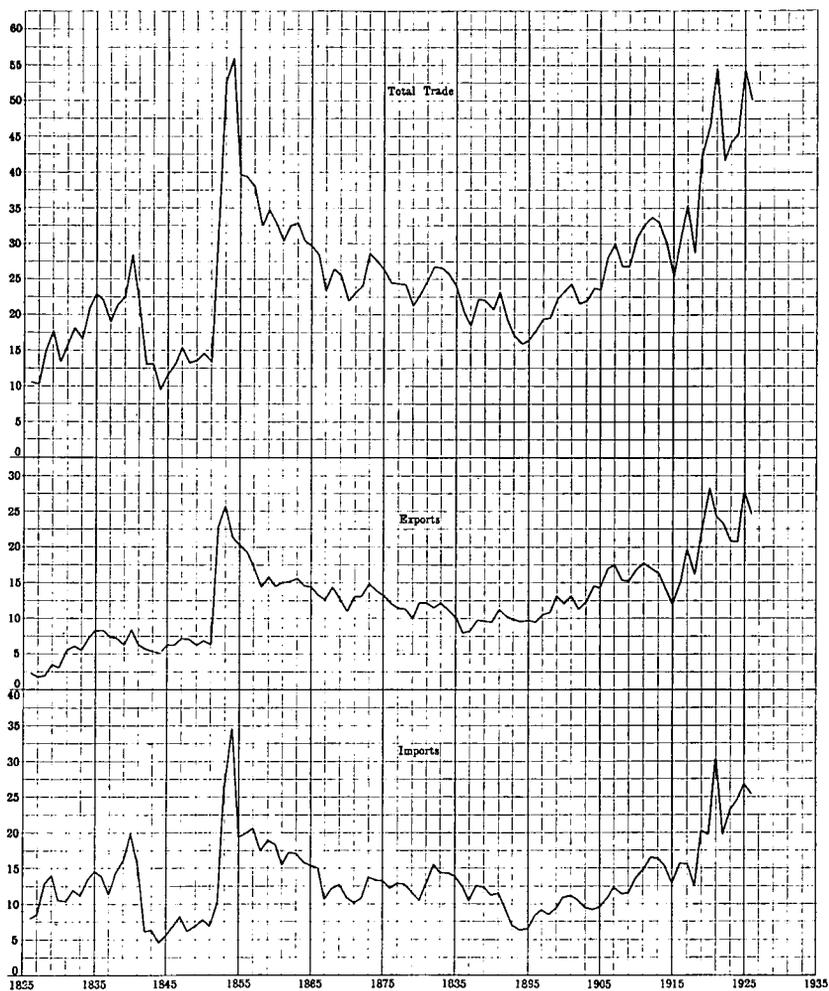
VALUES OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS, AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1925-26.



(See page 216.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height ten million pounds sterling for imports and exports, and twenty million pounds sterling for total trade.

VALUES PER HEAD OF POPULATION OF TOTAL TRADE, EXPORTS, AND IMPORTS
—AUSTRALIA, 1826 TO 1925-26.



(See page 216.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each square represents an interval of two years, and the vertical height £2 10s. 0d. per head of the population.

EXPORTS FROM AUSTRALIA.—IN CLASSES, 1921-22 TO 1925-26—*continued.*

Classes.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
(b) OTHER PRODUCE.—RE-EXPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	39,822	77,391	61,228	17,906	24,074
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	427,943	435,999	544,313	518,744	359,249
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	102,889	77,246	78,268	82,036	47,069
IV. Tobacco, etc.	61,365	63,063	57,358	88,173	79,820
V. Live animals	9,092	12,977	10,517	24,486	5,408
VI. Animal substances, etc.	35,803	37,865	22,448	31,131	54,893
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	1,077,326	615,748	546,820	534,749	576,471
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	964,764	616,394	411,417	426,516	375,336
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	243,834	94,646	126,056	183,463	136,630
X. Paints and varnishes	5,341	7,200	4,794	8,242	10,812
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	2,015	4,583	2,957	2,786	2,048
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	473,846	417,070	427,224	495,501	526,400
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	226,773	76,847	49,142	54,723	35,908
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	76,766	52,075	56,638	56,033	50,703
XV. Earthenware, etc.	14,129	20,140	16,917	15,152	17,029
XVI. Paper and stationery	99,575	100,718	155,064	83,319	87,482
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	132,914	103,866	51,679	77,376	100,948
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	85,883	84,578	104,917	105,638	94,749
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	101,291	73,940	69,000	56,107	51,602
XX. Miscellaneous	176,102	145,892	527,585	222,361	377,309
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	1,550	600	277	3,300	53,695
Total	4,359,023	3,118,838	3,324,619	3,087,742	3,067,135

(c) TOTAL EXPORTS.—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE AND RE-EXPORTS.

	£	£	£	£	£
I. Animal foodstuffs, etc.	16,895,768	15,575,089	9,778,962	19,298,384	16,439,371
II. Vegetable foodstuffs; non-alcoholic beverages, etc.	39,149,952	17,024,344	24,094,952	48,971,946	34,033,125
III. Alcoholic liquors, etc.	340,326	299,703	349,648	308,636	451,078
IV. Tobacco, etc.	513,305	683,493	437,485	469,677	345,447
V. Live animals	186,661	250,651	186,890	258,765	227,284
VI. Animal substances, etc.	51,588,239	64,322,009	63,070,299	72,055,761	72,171,717
VII. Vegetable substances, etc.	1,312,172	1,057,493	1,339,341	1,289,394	1,252,763
VIII. Apparel, textiles, etc.	1,283,539	788,013	671,854	600,346	552,737
IX. Oils, fats, and waxes	1,840,799	1,870,245	1,095,711	2,023,388	1,961,862
X. Paints and varnishes	89,324	66,662	44,119	58,119	57,757
XI. Stones and minerals, etc.	1,936,861	3,176,190	3,373,959	2,849,969	3,241,873
XII. Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	4,386,104	5,313,061	6,332,423	7,102,762	7,580,023
XIII. Rubber and leather, etc.	1,117,812	988,499	994,176	829,405	818,046
XIV. Wood and wicker, etc.	1,319,326	1,168,100	1,391,306	1,718,196	1,472,045
XV. Earthenware, etc.	142,302	99,557	98,292	105,145	110,228
XVI. Paper and stationery	248,179	242,027	323,423	241,909	244,291
XVII. Jewellery, etc.	217,235	194,989	202,609	176,139	233,939
XVIII. Optical, surgical, and scientific instruments	146,959	142,914	177,907	169,365	191,304
XIX. Drugs, chemicals, etc.	602,617	579,168	570,598	601,416	653,244
XX. Miscellaneous	690,934	682,164	1,110,368	832,833	996,945
XXI. Gold and silver; and bronze specie	4,338,119	3,345,176	3,893,142	2,068,604	5,527,130
Total	127,846,535	117,870,147	119,487,164	162,030,159	148,562,209

3. Imports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The table hereunder gives the value of imports into Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion. The imports of merchandise are shown under the sub-headings of “free” and “dutiable” goods.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Free Goods.	Dutiable Goods.		
	£	£	£	£
1921-22	38,400,193	64,622,939	43,304	103,066,436
1922-23	43,749,955	87,977,056	30,824	131,757,835
1923-24	43,092,594	97,463,907	61,792	140,618,293
1924-25	49,827,415	96,773,074	10,542,807	157,143,296
1925-26	55,389,337	95,828,088	420,753	151,638,178

4. Exports of Merchandise, Specie and Bullion.—The next table shows the value of exports from Australia during each of the last five years, grouped under the headings—Merchandise, and Specie and Bullion; giving the exports of Australian Produce and Other Produce separately.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, SPECIE AND BULLION.—AUSTRALIA, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Total Exports. (a)
	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	Australian Produce.	Other Produce.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1921-22	119,160,362	4,357,473	4,327,150	1,550	127,846,535
1922-23	111,450,970	3,118,238	3,300,339	600	117,870,147
1923-24	112,350,326	3,324,342	3,812,219	277	119,487,164
1924-25	156,902,682	3,084,442	2,039,735	3,300	162,030,159
1925-26	140,059,350	3,013,440	5,435,724	53,695	148,562,209

(a) Does not include the value of Ships' Stores. See later table.

5. Imports in Tariff Divisions.—In the following table the imports into Australia during the last five years have been classified in accordance with the sixteen divisions of the Customs Tariff 1921–26.

IMPORTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DIVISIONS OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.—
AUSTRALIA, 1921–22 TO 1925–26.

Tariff Division.	Imports.				
	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924–25.	1925–26.
	£	£	£	£	£
I. Ale, Spirits, and Beverages	1,758,023	2,053,142	2,322,901	2,378,572	2,542,058
II. Tobacco and preparations thereof ..	2,467,033	2,232,910	3,213,264	2,410,190	2,760,176
III. Sugar	209,787	126,649	52,593	35,356	47,295
IV. Agricultural Products and Groceries ..	7,891,727	9,274,696	10,762,231	10,542,590	11,990,787
V. Textiles, Felts and Furs, and Manufactures thereof, and Attire	31,151,498	40,112,188	35,267,870	38,667,273	36,200,527
VI. Metals and Machinery	21,184,911	26,829,243	29,883,111	30,453,412	30,395,043
VII. Oils, Paints, and Varnishes	5,711,960	6,673,295	8,123,183	9,296,472	10,779,584
VIII. Earthenware, Cement, China, Glass, and Stone	2,223,380	2,837,598	3,103,866	3,260,919	3,443,166
IX. Drugs and Chemicals	3,115,647	2,691,018	2,587,796	2,716,011	2,907,140
X. Wood, Wicker, and Cane	2,989,968	4,767,841	6,218,902	5,046,136	5,911,637
XI. Jewellery and Fancy Goods	2,332,226	2,857,037	3,196,898	3,467,142	3,785,389
XII. Hides, Leather, and Rubber	1,738,198	3,007,484	3,926,855	3,857,376	6,179,311
XIII. Paper and Stationery	4,839,613	6,259,063	6,387,522	6,857,691	7,126,461
XIV. Vehicles	4,061,656	8,335,452	13,807,297	15,010,175	15,127,485
XV. Musical Instruments	426,610	741,815	1,332,776	1,373,312	1,241,344
XVI. Miscellaneous	8,692,515	10,847,830	7,557,313	8,344,792	7,627,608
— Free Goods not specially mentioned in Tariff	2,228,380	2,079,750	2,812,123	2,883,070	3,152,414
Total Merchandise	103,023,132	131,727,011	140,556,501	146,600,489	151,217,425
Specie and Bullion	43,304	30,824	61,792	10,542,807	420,753
Grand Total ..	103,066,436	131,757,835	140,618,293	157,143,296	151,638,178

§ 8. Excise.

While it does not come under the heading of oversea trade, the accompanying information in regard to Excise has been inserted here for purpose of convenience. The following table shows, in detail, the quantities of spirits, beer and tobacco on which Excise Duty was paid in Australia during each of the five years 1921–22 to 1925–26.

QUANTITIES OF SPIRITS, BEER, AND TOBACCO ON WHICH EXCISE DUTY
WAS PAID.—AUSTRALIA, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

Article.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.	proof gal.
Spirits—					
Brandy (Pure Australian Standard Brandy) ..	145,202	158,492	185,340	201,251	224,956
Brandy (Blended Wine Brandy, etc.) ..	11,123	14,016	13,815	8,944	2,699
Gin (Distilled from Barley, Malt, Grain, or Grape Wine, etc.) ..	50,212	54,503	54,870	47,948	50,821
Whisky (Australian Standard Malt Whisky) ..	136,349	143,190	148,088	127,251	183,622
Whisky (Australian Blended Whisky) ..	92	99	95	40	11
Rum (Australian Standard Rum) ..	448,213	468,952	520,516	511,917	557,611
Rum (Blended) ..	..	642	1,208	1,259	137
Liqueurs ..	101	635	138	333	312
Spirits, n.e.i. ..	1,054	2,756	2,035	169	448
Spirits for Industrial or Scientific Purposes ..	130,991	141,646	142,499	133,347	136,406
Spirits for Fortifying Wine (Distilled from Doradillo Grapes) ^(b) ..	..	..	..	(b)457,784	597,903
Spirits for Fortifying Wine	793,749	851,007	941,076	730,944	928,796
Spirits for making Vinegar	35,325	38,378	45,089	52,799	70,486
Spirits for Manufacture of Scents, etc. ^(a) ..	21,373	26,046	27,066	28,173	33,787
Methylated Spirits ^(a) ..	5	..	..	..	..
Amylic Alcohol and Fusel Oil ..	13	27	54	52	31
Total, Spirits ..	1,773,802	1,900,339	2,081,889	2,302,211	2,788,026
Beer ..	gal. 62,968,031	gal. 63,195,280	gal. 63,202,012	gal. 64,939,563	gal. 67,372,272
Tobacco—Manufactured, n.e.i.	lb. 11,872,442	lb. 11,894,776	lb. 12,208,264	lb. 12,586,337	lb. 13,007,572
Tobacco—Hand-made ..	545,532	471,147	561,628	489,913	407,156
Tobacco—Fine-cut, suitable for Cigarettes ..	36,303	33,804	29,025	27,490	21,628
Total, Tobacco ..	12,454,277	12,399,727	12,798,917	13,103,740	13,436,356
Cigars—Machine-made ..	51,187	52,812	38,879	45,178	33,107
Cigars—Hand-made ..	473,840	434,258	409,597	429,158	406,664
Total, Cigars ..	525,027	487,070	448,476	474,336	439,771
Cigarettes—Machine-made ..	4,807,118	4,410,713	4,739,115	4,827,049	5,016,871
Cigarettes—Hand-made ..	57,497	42,448	30,321	27,762	28,415
Total Cigarettes ..	4,864,615	4,453,161	4,769,436	4,854,811	5,045,286
Snuff ..	230	231	100	50	100

(a) Liquid gallons. (b) On and after 1st January, 1925.

§ 9. Ships' Stores.

Prior to 1906 goods shipped in Australian ports on board oversea vessels as ships' stores were included in the general exports. From 1906, ships' stores have been specially recorded as such, and have been omitted from the export figures. The value of these stores shipped each year during the period 1906 to 1925-26, showing bunker coal separately, is given in the following table:—

VALUE OF STORES SHIPPED IN AUSTRALIAN PORTS ON OVERSEA VESSELS,
1906 TO 1925-26.

Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).	Period.	Bunker Coal.	All Stores (including Coal).
	£	£		£	£
1906	575,471	875,966	1916-17	748,852	1,676,116
1907	663,724	998,897	1917-18	632,910	1,389,291
1908	867,707	1,196,106	1918-19	857,507	1,765,367
1909	781,113	1,071,677	1919-20	1,487,872	2,688,371
1910	740,567	1,080,133	1920-21	2,027,133	3,560,648
1911	858,783	1,233,446	1921-22	2,178,101	3,152,604
1912	1,008,259	1,431,985	1922-23	1,988,890	2,887,399
1913	1,018,595	1,458,702	1923-24	1,672,160	2,614,948
1914 (1st six mths.)	533,288	771,581	1924-25	1,485,957	2,714,562
1914-15	829,875	1,587,757	1925-26	1,331,789	2,773,422
1915-16	719,510	1,544,872			

§ 10. Exports according to Industries.

1. Classification.—The following table gives an analysis of the exports of Australian produce according to the main classes of industry in which the goods were produced. In certain cases in which the produce has been subjected to some initial process of manufacture, opinions may differ in regard to its classification, but in preparing the tabulation the method adopted generally has been to credit to the primary industry those products in which the value of the primary element is appreciably the greater. Thus, such commodities as flour, jams and preserved fruits, chaff and prepared fodders, etc., have been treated as the produce of agriculture; butter, cheese, preserved milk, and bacon and hams have been credited to the dairying industry; canned meats, tallow and fellmongered skins have been credited to the pastoral industry, but leather has been classed as a product of manufacturing; minerals and metals which have been smelted or otherwise refined, but not further manufactured, have been included as the produce of mining; and sawn timber as the produce of forestry.

Increasing manufacturing activity in close proximity to the centres of primary production—in some instances by co-operative association of primary producers—has the effect of merging more closely the direct interests of primary and secondary production. Prominent cases of the kind referred to are the production of butter, preserved and dried milk, bacon and hams, canned and dehydrated fruit, jam, sugar, flax fibre, etc. As, therefore, no sharp distinction can be made in such cases between the primary and secondary industries, it follows that the values allocated to these divisions in the table must be taken as a general indication only of their relative importance in the export returns. While there is in the primary products some value due to factory processes, there is, on the other hand, in the manufactured products a considerable element of Australian primary produce in the raw materials from which these manufactured products were made. As the figures given are, however, on the same basis throughout the period covered by the table, they indicate, with reasonable accuracy, the variations in the relative importance of the several industrial groups.

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN.

VALUE OF EXPORTS AS RECORDED.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1924-25.		1925-26.	
	£		£		£	
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	48,702,116	456	33,982,731	318
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	80,524,818	191	80,825,753	192
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	12,303,238	319	9,096,146	236
Mines and Quarries	14,712,242	100	10,967,554	75	15,310,380	104
Fisheries	424,849	100	489,338	115	480,923	113
Forestry	1,106,549	100	1,845,875	167	1,634,643	148
Total Primary Produce ..	72,833,454	100	154,832,939	213	141,330,576	194
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	4,109,478	178	4,164,498	181
Total	75,138,147	100	158,942,417	212	145,495,074	194

(a) Base year.

2. Effect of Price Changes.—If the effect of price changes be eliminated from the above figures by the application of the export price index-numbers, the relative quantitative results will be approximately as follows :—

EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE.—ELIMINATION OF PRICE CHANGES.

Industrial Group.	1913. (a)		1924-25.		1925-26.	
	£		£		£	
Agriculture	10,677,734	100	27,986,806	262	20,179,769	189
Pastoral	42,057,346	100	32,521,982	77	46,747,110	111
Dairy and Farmyard	3,854,734	100	8,360,846	217	5,952,975	154
Mines and Quarries	14,712,242	100	7,636,159	52	10,736,592	73
Fisheries	424,849	100	470,970	111	557,915	131
Forestry	1,106,549	100	1,051,781	95	951,480	86
Total Primary Produce ..	72,833,454	100	78,028,544	107	85,125,841	117
Manufacturing	2,304,693	100	2,090,274	91	2,242,595	97
Total	75,138,147	100	80,118,818	107	87,368,436	116

(a) Base year.

3. Relative Importance of Industrial Groups.—In the first of the two preceding tables the value of commodities in each industrial group of exports of Australian produce is that recorded at date of shipment from Australia, while in the second table the effect of price changes during the period has been taken into account. In the table showing exports according to recorded value the pastoral group was responsible for the highest proportion of exports during each year. In 1913 the value of commodities included in this group represented 55.97 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 50.66 per cent. during 1924-25, and 55.55 per cent. during 1925-26. Wool constitutes the greater part of the exports in the pastoral group.

The value of minerals, etc., included in the mining group exceeded the value of items in the agricultural group during the year 1913, but, during the two later years the value of agricultural produce exported was in excess of mineral exports. According to value, the agricultural group now ranks next to the pastoral group. Wheat and flour are the two items of export mainly responsible for this position. The percentage of the agricultural group on the total exports during 1924-25 was 30.65, as compared with 23.36 for the following year, the decrease being due to the reduced exports of wheat during 1925-26.

The value of exports of dairy and farmyard produce increased during 1924-25, but declined considerably during 1925-26. The downward trend in 1925-26 was due to the decline in the exports of butter. Exports included in the fisheries and forestry groups have not varied to a marked extent, but an increase occurred in 1925-26 in the manufacturing group as compared with the previous year.

The recorded value of exports for all industrial groups shows an increase of 112 per cent. during 1924-25 and of 94 per cent. during 1925-26, as compared with the total value of exports during the year 1913. The effect of eliminating price changes during the period is shown in the second table. Higher prices of commodities in 1924-25 and 1925-26 tended to inflate the value of exports during these years. On the basis of prices ruling in 1913 the exports of 1924-25 and 1925-26 were greater than those of 1913, the increases for the respective years being 7 per cent. and 16 per cent. The effect of eliminating price changes is particularly noticeable in the figures for the agricultural, pastoral, dairy produce, and manufacturing groups.

4. Australian Production and Exports according to Industry.—The following table shows the total value of Australian Production and Australian Exports during the period of ten years, 1916-17 to 1925-26, classified according to industries; the proportion of each industrial group to total production and also to total exports; and in the last column the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group:—

VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS, ACCORDING TO
INDUSTRY, 1916-17 TO 1925-26.

Industrial Group.	Value of Production during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Production.	Value of Exports during Ten Years.	Percentage on Total Exports.	Percentage Exported of the Production in each Industrial Group.
	£1,000		£1,000.		
Agriculture	808,604	22.61	293,816	24.30	36.34
Pastoral	995,846	27.85	619,884	51.26	62.25
Dairy and Farmyard	406,860	11.38	85,450	7.07	21.00
Mining	226,010	6.32	138,497	11.45	61.28
Forestry and Fisheries	98,555	2.76	15,675	1.29	15.90
Total Primary Produce	2,535,875	70.92	1,153,322	95.37	45.48
Manufacturing	1,039,694	29.08	56,032	4.63	5.39
Total	3,575,569	100	1,209,354	100	33.82

The figures relating to value of production and value of exports are subject to the qualifications mentioned in *l ante*. A period of ten years is embraced, and the values of production and of exports therein give a very fair index of the relative importance of the several industrial groups. Of the total production 70.9 per cent. was classified as primary produce and 29.1 per cent. as manufactured articles. The main contributing groups in the primary produce section were pastoral with 27.9 per cent., and agriculture with 22.6 per cent. of the total production.

Exports of primary produce represented 95.4 per cent of the total exports. The pastoral group, with 51.3 per cent. of the total, shows the highest percentage, followed by the agricultural and mining groups with 24.3 per cent. and 11.5 per cent. respectively. Exports of goods classified in the manufacturing group represented only 4.6 per cent. of the total.

The figures in the last column of the table are of special interest, as they show the percentage exported of the production of each industrial group. Of the total primary production during the period 45.5 per cent. was exported. Over one-third of the agricultural production and approximately two-thirds of the pastoral production were sent abroad.

Sixty-one per cent. of the total production of the mining industry and 21 per cent. of the produce included in the dairy and farmyard group were exported.

The percentage of manufactured goods exported was comparatively small, only 5 per cent. of the production during the period being sent abroad.

§ 11. Movement of Specie and Bullion.

1. Imports and Exports.—The following tables show the value of gold and silver, specie and bullion, and of bronze specie imported and exported during the years 1921-22 to 1925-26 :—

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, SPECIE AND BULLION, 1921-22 TO 1925-26.

Items.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
IMPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	7	7	..	2,585,875	65,790
Bullion ..	6,356	3,501	5,157	7,920,458	292,672
Total ..	6,363	3,508	5,157	10,506,333	358,462
Silver—Specie ..	34,877	24,300	55,172	33,546	58,833
Bullion ..	2,041	2,130	1,425	2,866	3,414
Total ..	36,918	26,430	56,597	36,412	62,247
Bronze—Specie ..	23	886	38	62	44
GRAND TOTAL ..	43,304	30,824	61,792	10,542,807	420,753
EXPORTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold—Specie ..	3,480,420	2,219,998	2,411,512	784,944	4,006,382
Bullion ..	200	5,907	385,755	157,233	345,707
Total ..	3,480,620	2,225,905	2,797,267	942,177	4,352,089
Silver—Specie ..	6,955	5,870	17,355	16,033	63,966
Bullion ..	841,085	1,069,159	997,874	1,084,825	1,073,356
Total ..	848,040	1,075,029	1,015,229	1,100,858	1,137,322
Bronze—Specie ..	40	5	..	..	8
Total—					
Australian Produce ..	4,327,150	3,300,339	3,812,219	2,039,735	5,435,724
Other Produce ..	1,550	600	277	3,300	53,695
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,328,700(a)	3,300,939(a)	3,812,496(a)	2,043,035(a)	5,489,419

(a) Includes premium on gold exported.

2. Imports and Exports by Countries.—The next table shows the imports and exports of specie and bullion from and to various countries during the year 1925–26.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS—SPECIE AND BULLION BY COUNTRIES, 1925–26.

Country.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.	Specie.	Bullion.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia (a) ..	42,884	..	42,884	..	..	..
United Kingdom ..	9,821	6,655	16,476	30,161	3,049	33,210
Borneo (British) ..	123	..	123	..	..	..
Hong Kong ..	..	..	..	9,845	..	9,845
India and Ceylon ..	..	..	..	931,632	1,414,678	2,346,310
Malaya (British) ..	..	..	..	18,000	..	18,000
New Zealand ..	59,061	276,463	335,524	..	94	94
Pacific Islands—						
Fiji ..	..	..	..	8,900	1,242	10,142
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony ..	..	..	..	1,880	..	1,880
Nauru ..	..	..	..	1,600	..	1,600
Solomon Islands ..	..	..	..	15,025	..	15,025
Territory of New Guinea ..	7,436	12,340	19,776	3,185	..	3,185
Papua ..	233	..	233	1,823	..	1,823
Total British Countries ..	119,558	295,458	415,016	1,022,051	1,419,063	2,441,114
France ..	..	211	211	..	..	..
Mexico ..	4,620	..	4,620	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	134	..	134	..	..	..
Netherlands East Indies ..	..	..	..	33,312	..	33,312
Pacific Islands: New Hebrides ..	..	..	..	14,993	..	14,993
United States of America ..	355	417	772	3,000,000	..	3,000,000
Total Foreign Countries ..	5,109	628	5,737	3,048,305	..	3,048,305
GRAND TOTAL ..	124,667	296,086	420,753	4,070,356	1,419,063	5,489,419

(a) Australian produce re-imported.

§ 12. Effect of Prices on Value of Exports.

1. General.—In comparing the value of exports from, and of imports into, any country for a series of years, the question naturally arises as to the extent to which any variation in the aggregate value is due to fluctuations in prices, or to increase or decrease of actual quantities, for, in aggregates expressed in value—the only possible method when the commodities differ—the two sources of variation are confused.

2. Methods of Computation.—The method of computation adopted consists in the taking of an annual average for an extended period of the quantities of all such articles of export as are recorded by quantity, and the application to the average quantities so obtained of the average prices in each year. The quantities used to produce the following results are the averages for 19½ years, viz., from 1st January, 1897, to 30th June, 1916, these being taken as representing the general quantitative composition or norm of the exports from Australia. The results published in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 12 were ascertained by applying to the quantities exported during each year the average price per unit ruling in some year arbitrarily taken as the basic year. The advantage of the method now adopted is that the results are comparable throughout, whereas under the method previously followed each year was comparable with the basic year only.

3. Effect on Export Values.—The following table shows the value of total exports (Australian and other produce) as actually recorded in each year specified, together with the value computed on the assumption that the prices of 1901 were maintained. The table also shows the yearly "price levels" based upon the results so ascertained, and furnishes a measure of the influence of prices on the value of exports in each year since 1901. Column IV.—values computed on 1901 prices—represents the volume of exports (less specie and gold bullion), expressed in the common denomination of value, and the figures therein show that, had the prices of 1901 remained constant, the value of the exports of merchandise during the year 1925–26, for example, would have been £66,982,410 only, instead of £144,146,146—the value actually recorded. The difference between these amounts (£77,163,736) results from a rise of 115 per cent. (i.e., from 1,000 to 2,152) in the prices of commodities for the period intervening between 1901 and 1925–26.

The column "Price levels" shows that prices as indicated by the exports rose from the beginning of the decade to the year 1906. Owing to the large proportion of the aggregate value of exports represented by wool and wheat, any change in the price of these commodities has a marked effect on the index-numbers for the total group of exports, and it is to their influence that the fall of prices in 1911 is mainly due. From that year to 1920–21 prices steadily increased, but there was a considerable decline during 1921–22. An upward trend was manifested during 1922–23, and the price level for that year for all groups of exports was 2,039 as compared with 1,721 for 1921–22. The high prices realized for wool during 1923–24 and 1924–25 were responsible for the exceptional increase in the price-levels of the pastoral group for those years, the index-number for the last year reaching a level greatly in excess of any previous year. The price level for all groups of commodities rose sharply to 2,476 during 1923–24 and to 2,803 in 1924–25. Prices were on a lower level in 1925–26, and the price-level for the combined group of commodities declined to 2,152. Every group, with the exception of that for dairy produce, showed decreases compared with the previous year. The lower price ruling for wool was mainly responsible for the fall in the price-level of the pastoral group. The slightly higher prices obtained for butter and cheese caused the increase in the price-level for the dairy produce group.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—VALUES AND PRICE LEVELS, 1901, 1906, AND
1911 TO 1925–26.

Year.	Exports of Specie and Gold Bullion.	Other Exports.		Total Exports (including Specie and Gold Bullion).		Price-Levels, (a) Year 1901 = 1,000.
		Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	Values as Recorded.	Values Computed on Mass Prices of 1901.	
I.	II. £	III. £	IV. £	V. £	VI. £	VII.
1901 ..	14,347,776	35,348,396	35,348,396	49,696,172	49,696,172	1000
1906 ..	16,895,059	52,842,704	42,005,330	69,737,763	58,900,389	1258
1911 ..	11,561,639	67,920,619	58,501,825	79,482,258	70,063,464	1161
1912 ..	11,881,216	67,214,874	53,218,427	79,096,090	65,099,643	1263
1913 ..	3,164,105	75,407,664	58,455,553	78,571,769	61,619,658	1290
1914–15 ..	2,474,197	58,118,379	44,740,861	60,592,576	47,215,058	1299
1915–16 ..	10,391,019	64,387,302	40,469,705	74,778,321	50,860,724	1591
1916–17 ..	11,521,815	86,433,667	43,985,398	97,955,482	55,507,213	1965
1917–18 ..	6,483,265	74,945,956	35,962,551	81,429,221	42,445,816	2084
1918–19 ..	7,252,202	106,711,774	52,489,805	113,963,976	59,742,007	2033
1919–20 ..	5,654,909b	144,168,600	64,103,424	149,823,509	68,516,379	2249
1920–21 ..	5,371,421b	126,787,491	56,249,996	132,158,912	60,330,722	2254
1921–22 ..	3,487,615b	124,358,920	72,259,686	127,846,535	75,225,164	1721
1922–23 ..	2,231,780b	115,638,367	56,713,275	117,870,147	53,818,605	2039
1923–24 ..	2,814,622b	116,672,542	47,121,382	119,487,164	49,742,586	2476
1924–25 ..	958,210b	161,071,949	57,464,127	162,030,159	58,373,048	2803
1925–26 ..	4,416,063	144,146,146	66,982,410	148,562,209	71,398,473	2152

(a) These are index-numbers for the total group of exports, excluding specie and gold bullion.

(b) Including premium on gold exported 1919–20, £1,241,954, or 28.8 per cent. on standard price; 1920–21, £1,290,695, or 32.1 per cent.; 1921–22, £522,137, or 17.6 per cent.; 1922–23, £126,450, or 6.04 per cent.; 1923–24, £193,418, or 8.72 per cent.; 1924–25, £49,289, or 6.7 per cent.

4. *Price-Levels of Exports.*—The following table of index-numbers shows the variations in price of the different classes of goods exported, grouped according to industrial origin :—

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS.—PRICE-LEVELS, 1901, 1906, AND 1911 TO 1925-26.

Year.	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.	Dairy Produce.	Mineral Produce.(a)	Miscellaneous.	All Classes.(a)
1901	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1906	1,155	1,344	1,021	1,113	991	1,258
1911	1,243	1,193	1,085	944	1,227	1,161
1912	1,388	1,268	1,198	1,133	1,254	1,263
1913	1,324	1,334	1,124	1,114	1,329	1,290
1914-15 ..	1,480	1,323	1,176	1,066	1,221	1,299
1915-16 ..	1,927	1,589	1,488	1,393	1,106	1,591
1916-17 ..	1,726	2,131	1,690	1,650	1,357	1,965
1917-18 ..	1,954	2,250	1,624	1,760	1,401	2,084
1918-19 ..	1,864	2,166	1,855	1,692	1,775	2,033
1919-20 ..	2,145	2,393	2,023	1,787	2,150	2,249
1920-21 ..	3,177	2,093	2,854	1,813	2,179	2,254
1921-22 ..	2,108	1,717	1,507	1,427	1,845	1,721
1922-23 ..	1,931	2,213	1,845	1,459	1,701	2,039
1923-24 ..	1,700	2,930	1,785	1,529	1,803	2,476
1924-25 ..	2,304	3,303	1,654	1,600	1,942	2,803
1925-26 ..	2,230	2,306	1,717	1,589	1,859	2,152

(a) Excluding gold.

§ 13. External Trade of Australia and other Countries.

1. *Essentials of Comparisons.*—Direct comparisons of the external trade of any two countries are possible only when the general conditions prevailing therein, and the system of record, are more or less identical. For example, in regard to the mere matter of record, it may be observed that in one country the value of imports may be the value at the port of shipment, while in another the cost of freight, insurance, and charges may be added thereto. Again, the values of imports and exports in the one may be declared by merchants, whereas in the other they may be the official prices fixed from time to time by a commission constituted for the purpose. In later years, moreover, a very substantial difference in the value of imports would arise from the different methods of converting the moneys of foreign countries, *i.e.*, from the application of current rates of exchange or of the mint par. Lastly, the figures relating to the external trade of any country are also affected in varying degree by the extent to which they include transit or re-export trade. Including bullion and specie, the transit trade of Belgium, for example, represented, prior to the war, approximately 40 per cent. of the gross trade recorded; of Switzerland, 45 per cent.; of France, 20 per cent.; and of the United Kingdom, 15 per cent.; whereas in Australia the same element represents, normally, about 4 per cent., and in New Zealand even less.

2. *"Special Trade" of Various Countries.*—Special trade may be defined according to the interpretation of the British Board of Trade, as (a) imports entered for consumption in the country (as distinguished from imports for transshipment or re-export) and (b) exports of domestic products.

In the following table the figures relate as nearly as possible to imports entered for consumption in the various countries specified, and to exports of their domestic products. It is to be noted, however, that these figures do not invariably denote the same thing throughout, since, in the United Kingdom and other manufacturing countries, raw or partly manufactured materials are imported as for home consumption, and, after undergoing some process of manufacture or further modification, are re-exported as domestic production. Further, the statistical records of many countries do not distinguish between bullion and specie imported for the use of the particular country (home consumption) and the amount in transit, nor between the exports of that produced within the country and that re-exported. Nevertheless, a comparison of this character reveals

approximately the extent of the external trade which otherwise would not be manifest. The figures relating to foreign countries have been converted on the average of the commercial rates of exchange for the years subsequent to the war.

**IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS
—INCLUDING BULLION AND SPECIE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Country.	Year ended—	Trade.			Trade per Inhabitant.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
C'wealth of Australia	30/6/26	148,571	145,495	294,066	24 15 11	24 5 7	49 1 6
	31/12/13	76,323	75,113	151,436	15 17 11	15 12 10	31 10 9
United Kingdom (a)	31/12/25	1,117,298	651,593	1,769,891	24 14 2	14 8 4	39 2 6
	31/12/13	671,265	525,461	1,196,726	14 11 8	11 8 4	26 0 0
Canada (a) ..	31/12/26	205,420	250,737	456,157	21 18 9	26 15 6	48 14 3
	31/3/14	132,019	89,015	221,034	16 13 6	11 7 2	28 0 8
New Zealand	31/12/26	48,958	44,339	93,292	35 4 2	31 17 10	67 2 0
	31/12/13	21,879	25,578	44,457	20 10 7	21 3 8	41 14 3
Union of South Africa	31/12/22	65,839	82,990	148,829	8 17 9	11 4 1	20 1 10
United States of America (a)	30/6/26	914 167	957,512	1,871,679	7 8 11	8 7 6	16 3 3
	30/6/14	391,780	453,182	884,962	4 0 0	5 0 8	9 0 8
Argentine Republic	31/12/25	171,931	170,182	342,113	17 9 6	17 5 11	34 15 5
Belgium (b)	31/12/24	186,143	145,949	332,392	23 17 5	18 13 8	42 11 1
	31/12/12	210,211	160,054	370,265	27 15 3	21 2 10	48 18 1
Denmark (a)	31/12/23	78,526	63,343	141,869	23 17 6	19 5 2	43 2 8
	31/12/12	41,954	33,940	75,894	14 19 8	12 2 5	27 2 1
France ..	31/12/26	425,105	423,247	850,352	10 16 10	10 16 11	21 13 9
	31/12/12	350,482	281,495	631,977	8 18 9	7 1 11	15 18 8
Germany (a)	31/12/25	611,765	431,275	1,043,040	9 15 8	6 17 11	16 13 7
	31/12/12	523,338	433,414	961,752	5 1 1	6 12 6	14 10 7
Italy ..	31/12/25	200,412	130,523	330,935	7 8 1	3 10 4	8 11 5
	31/12/12	149,113	97,536	246,649	4 5 2	2 15 8	7 0 10
Japan (a)	31/12/24	245,340	180,703	426,043	4 1 5	3 0 0	7 1 5
	31/12/12	66,007	57,972	123,979	1 5 3	1 2 2	2 7 5
Netherlands	31/12/23	173,061	112,435	285,496	23 19 10	15 11 9	39 11 7
	31/12/20	314,717	163,412	478,129	46 8 6	24 2 2	70 10 8
Norway ..	31/12/25	49,057	28 865	77,922	18 10 3	10 17 11	29 8 2
	31/12/12	28,756	13,147	46,903	11 15 9	7 8 10	19 4 7
Spain (a) ..	31/12/23	97,283	50,611	147,894	4 9 5	2 6 6	6 15 11
	31/12/12	42,089	41,826	83,915	2 2 0	2 2 6	4 5 3
Sweden (a) ..	31/12/24	37,338	77,312	164,650	14 10 10	12 17 6	27 8 4
	31/12/12	44,095	42,257	86,352	7 17 4	7 10 10	15 8 2
Switzerland (a)	31/12/26	95 814	72,877	168,691	24 9 1	18 12 1	43 1 2
	31/12/12	81,577	55,629	137,206	21 6 7	14 10 11	35 17 6

(a) Excluding Bullion and Specie.

(b) Includes Luxemburg.

§ 14. Trade of the United Kingdom with Australia compared with that of Competing Countries.

1. Proportion of Trade from United Kingdom and Competing Countries.—The failure of the United Kingdom to maintain the position formerly held in the import trade of Australia has been a matter of more than ordinary interest for some years. Since 1908 a permanent resident Commissioner appointed by the British Board of Trade has been established in Australia for the purpose of advising manufacturers and merchants in the United Kingdom with regard to Australian trade affairs. From the 8th August, 1907, the Commonwealth Customs Tariffs have provided special rates in favour of goods from the United Kingdom with the object of assisting the British manufacturer to retain or improve his position in this market.

In an investigation into the relative position, as compared with other countries, occupied by the United Kingdom in the import trade of Australia, the comparison must, of course, be restricted to those classes of goods which are produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. The imports to Australia include many commodities, such as tea, rice, raw coffee, unmanufactured tobacco, petroleum products, copra, timber,

etc., which the United Kingdom could not supply. These items, in addition to others not available from that country, have, therefore, been omitted from the computation hereunder.

The imports into Australia have been classified under nine headings, and the trade of the United Kingdom therein is compared with that of France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. These countries have been selected as the principal competitors with the United Kingdom for the trade of Australia under the specified headings.

AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1913 AND 1922-23 TO 1925-26.

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	801,025	3,093	12,071	6,988	289,229	947,697
	1922-23	835,022	4,074	200	9,052	346,090	1,770,241
	1923-24	453,861	3,364	274	9,872	306,164	2,204,883
	1924-25	467,833	3,564	870	16,615	387,610	1,978,092
	1925-26	470,491	4,606	1,408	35,294	564,388	2,473,756
Spiritous and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	1,227,561	343,394	143,426	1,689	2,805	1,947,248
	1922-23	1,585,244	177,597	490	160	66	1,864,738
	1923-24	1,752,607	222,626	1,712	10	2,778	2,102,219
	1924-25	1,791,001	206,955	9,647	13	391	2,177,281
	1925-26	1,940,827	192,123	8,997	20	66	2,297,738
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	12,254,561	961,025	1,712,395	475,073	623,542	19,935,750
	1922-23	31,015,472	1,702,088	54,482	2,928,768	2,432,296	44,570,027
	1923-24	24,979,055	2,310,817	271,909	2,657,125	2,011,367	38,482,446
	1924-25	26,782,623	2,345,401	561,080	3,225,081	1,605,269	42,372,272
	1925-26	23,386,529	2,016,927	678,253	3,358,478	2,135,120	39,055,392
Metals, metal manufactures and machinery	1913 ..	13,905,483	217,148	2,380,152	7,657	3,817,705	21,670,212
	1922-23	20,159,269	306,487	229,225	73,346	10,095,490	35,203,264
	1923-24	22,347,802	484,638	319,497	57,107	15,991,224	43,751,850
	1924-25	24,627,221	543,988	431,986	30,394	16,140,794	45,594,102
	1925-26	24,087,735	416,369	713,815	32,787	16,675,170	45,498,784
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	1,789,577	21,930	266,483	10,656	403,679	3,134,754
	1922-23	3,577,157	143,373	19,918	25,052	630,807	6,275,837
	1923-24	4,064,670	171,957	47,440	19,772	677,986	6,443,226
	1924-25	4,692,738	119,671	93,273	15,098	630,344	6,845,778
	1925-26	4,909,573	124,620	130,789	20,127	680,315	7,126,461
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	521,290	88,070	263,688	19,307	138,217	1,442,292
	1922-23	1,003,207	165,016	53,236	149,477	261,561	2,405,779
	1923-24	959,693	155,293	134,257	102,149	314,763	2,477,695
	1924-25	1,002,094	151,159	281,042	91,037	247,056	2,648,680
	1925-26	944,715	123,911	364,426	111,415	248,173	2,746,403
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	650,138	40,245	453,188	21,493	62,887	1,565,727
	1922-23	1,311,817	20,090	10,882	221,253	155,720	2,205,799
	1923-24	1,462,533	17,438	32,062	181,736	219,969	2,441,288
	1924-25	1,529,768	32,334	73,824	147,195	193,359	2,529,697
	1925-26	1,423,191	21,997	107,953	156,026	210,396	2,455,818
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	1,020,647	245,426	304,179	139,178	210,758	2,721,902
	1922-23	1,982,104	266,499	57,980	31,572	586,548	3,895,988
	1923-24	1,875,757	220,889	88,735	43,495	574,636	3,378,526
	1924-25	1,873,447	231,085	117,507	40,211	614,023	4,120,460
	1925-26	1,907,766	254,448	135,748	52,690	778,239	4,316,482
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	485,216	68,686	347,045	688	433,837	1,717,035
	1922-23	657,063	152,341	15,473	759	1,151,893	2,643,498
	1923-24	692,595	147,826	13,731	2,272	1,592,065	3,497,381
	1924-25	800,003	185,339	26,260	1,407	1,449,439	3,384,270
	1925-26	1,071,315	199,167	57,649	4,276	1,782,214	5,727,019
Total above-mentioned imports	1913 ..	32,155,408	1,989,017	5,882,627	683,629	5,982,659	55,082,613
	1922-23	61,656,955	2,937,565	441,888	3,439,439	15,660,531	100,835,201
	1923-24	58,588,573	3,734,848	909,047	3,073,538	21,690,972	105,279,514
	1924-25	63,566,728	3,819,496	1,596,109	3,567,111	21,268,285	111,650,632
	1925-26	60,142,142	3,354,168	2,199,038	3,771,113	23,074,081	111,697,853
Total Imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	40,948,803	2,222,631	7,029,325	950,300	10,907,512	78,196,109
	1922-23	68,390,469	3,231,197	593,636	3,936,150	24,860,931	131,727,011
	1923-24	63,599,700	4,101,137	1,368,894	3,557,834	34,556,516	140,550,501
	1924-25	69,041,054	4,216,457	2,259,691	4,146,234	33,100,262	146,600,489
	1925-26	65,824,179	3,758,529	2,821,789	4,372,083	37,233,485	151,217,425

**AUSTRALIAN IMPORTS.—PRODUCTS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.—PERCENTAGES,
1913 AND 1922-23 TO 1925-26.**

Nature of Imports.	Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Japan.	U.S. of America.	All Countries.
Foodstuffs of animal origin	1913 ..	31.77	0.33	12.74	0.74	30.52	100
	1922-23	18.93	0.23	0.01	0.51	19.55	100
	1923-24	20.58	0.15	0.01	0.45	13.89	100
	1924-25	23.65	0.18	0.04	0.84	19.60	100
	1925-26	19.02	0.19	0.06	1.43	22.82	100
Spirituans and alcoholic liquors	1913 ..	63.04	17.64	7.37	0.09	0.14	100
	1922-23	85.02	9.52	0.03	0.01	0.00	100
	1923-24	83.37	10.59	0.08	0.00	0.13	100
	1924-25	82.26	9.51	0.44	0.00	0.02	100
	1925-26	84.47	8.36	0.39	0.00	0.00	100
Apparel, textiles, and manufactured fibres	1913 ..	61.48	4.82	8.59	2.39	3.13	100
	1922-23	69.59	3.82	0.12	6.57	5.46	100
	1923-24	64.91	6.00	0.71	6.90	5.23	100
	1924-25	63.20	5.54	1.32	7.61	3.79	100
	1925-26	59.88	5.16	1.74	8.60	5.47	100
Metals, metal manufactures, and machinery	1913 ..	64.17	1.00	10.98	0.04	17.62	100
	1922-23	57.26	0.87	0.65	0.21	28.68	100
	1923-24	51.08	1.11	0.73	0.13	36.55	100
	1924-25	54.01	1.19	0.95	0.07	35.40	100
	1925-26	52.94	0.92	1.57	0.07	36.65	100
Paper and stationery	1913 ..	57.41	0.70	8.50	0.34	12.88	100
	1922-23	57.00	2.28	0.32	0.40	10.05	100
	1923-24	63.08	2.67	0.74	0.31	10.52	100
	1924-25	68.53	1.75	1.36	0.22	9.21	100
	1925-26	68.89	1.75	1.84	0.28	9.55	100
Jewellery, time-pieces, and fancy goods	1913 ..	36.14	6.11	18.28	1.34	9.58	100
	1922-23	41.70	6.86	2.21	6.21	10.87	100
	1923-24	38.74	6.27	5.42	4.12	12.70	100
	1924-25	37.83	5.71	10.63	3.44	9.33	100
	1925-26	34.40	4.51	13.26	4.06	9.04	100
Earthenware, cements, glass, etc.	1913 ..	41.52	2.57	23.94	1.37	4.02	100
	1922-23	59.47	0.91	0.49	10.03	7.06	100
	1923-24	59.91	0.71	1.31	7.45	9.01	100
	1924-25	60.47	1.28	2.92	5.82	7.64	100
	1925-26	57.95	0.90	4.40	6.35	8.57	100
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	1913 ..	37.49	9.02	11.18	5.11	7.74	100
	1922-23	50.88	6.24	1.49	0.81	15.06	100
	1923-24	48.36	5.70	2.29	1.12	14.82	100
	1924-25	45.47	5.61	2.85	0.98	14.90	100
	1925-26	44.20	5.89	3.14	1.22	18.03	100
Rubber and leather and manufactures thereof, and substitutes therefor	1913 ..	28.26	4.00	20.21	0.04	25.27	100
	1922-23	26.01	5.76	0.59	0.03	43.57	100
	1923-24	19.80	4.23	0.39	0.06	45.52	100
	1924-25	23.64	5.48	0.78	0.04	42.83	100
	1925-26 ^a	18.71	3.48	1.01	0.07	31.12	100
Total above-mentioned articles	1913 ..	59.38	3.61	10.68	1.24	10.86	100
	1922-23	61.15	2.91	0.44	3.41	15.53	100
	1923-24	55.65	3.55	0.86	2.92	20.60	100
	1924-25	56.93	3.42	1.43	3.20	19.05	100
	1925-26	53.84	3.00	1.97	3.38	20.66	100
Total imports (less bullion and specie)	1913 ..	52.37	2.84	8.99	1.22	13.95	100
	1922-23	51.92	2.45	0.45	2.99	18.87	100
	1923-24	45.25	2.92	0.97	2.53	24.59	100
	1924-25	47.09	2.88	1.54	2.83	22.58	100
	1925-26	43.53	2.49	1.87	2.89	24.62	100

(a) The proportion of crude rubber in this group was unusually large in this year.

The total value of the commodities included in the competitive classes increased from £55,082,613 during 1913 to £111,697,853 during 1925-26. The two classes of goods which bulked largely in these totals were—(a) metals, metal manufactures and machinery, and (b) apparel, attire, and manufactured fibres. The value of goods included in these two groups represented 76 per cent. of the total value of competitive commodities during 1925-26.

Of the total value of competitive goods the United Kingdom supplied 53.84 per cent. during 1925-26 as against 58.38 per cent. during 1913 and 61.15 per cent. during 1922-23. In seven of the nine competitive groups of imports, the proportion supplied by the United Kingdom decreased during 1925-26 as compared with the previous year. The two groups which showed increased proportions were—spirituous and alcoholic liquors, and paper and stationery. The United Kingdom supplied Australia during 1925-26 with 84.47 per cent. of the total oversea purchases of spirituous and alcoholic liquors; 59.88 per cent. of apparel and attire; 68.89 per cent. of paper and stationery; 57.95 per cent. of earthenware, glassware, etc.; and 52.94 per cent. of metal manufactures and machinery.

The share of Japan in the competitive trade increased from 1.24 per cent. in 1913 to 3.41 per cent. in 1922-23, but fell to 3.38 per cent. in 1925-26. The classes of goods chiefly imported from Japan are as follows: Apparel and textiles, metal manufactures and machinery, china and porcelain ware, earthenware, glass and glassware, paper and stationery, and fancy goods.

The position of the United States in this competitive trade has improved from 10.86 per cent. in 1913 to 20.66 per cent. in 1925-26, a figure slightly higher than in 1924-25, when it represented 19.05 per cent. In the latest pre-war year (1913), the value of goods from the United States in the "competitive" groups was £5,982,659, whereas in 1925-26 it was £23,074,081. The following are the principal groups of commodities in which United States sales to Australia during 1925-26 were increased over those of 1913:—Apparel and textiles, manufactured metals and machinery (including motor cars, chassis, etc.), and rubber and manufactures thereof.

The position of France declined from 3.61 per cent. in 1913 to 3.00 per cent. in 1925-26. The proportion supplied by France has, however, not varied greatly, as the imports during the five years under review have represented about 3 per cent. of the competitive trade.

The proportion of the imports supplied by Germany in 1913 was 10.68 per cent. as compared with 58.38 per cent. from the United Kingdom; 3.61 per cent. from France; 1.24 per cent. from Japan; and 10.86 per cent. from the United States. The corresponding figures for the year 1925-26 were:—Germany, 1.97 per cent.; United Kingdom, 53.84 per cent.; France, 3.00 per cent.; Japan, 3.38 per cent.; and the United States, 20.66 per cent.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the more prominent position held by the United States of America and by Japan in the Australian import market during the past three years was not altogether at the expense of the United Kingdom, but represented a substitution of the trade formerly supplied by Germany.

Comparing the percentages of imports from each country during the period 1922-23 to 1925-26 it will be noticed that the proportions supplied by the United States, France and Germany increased, while those from Japan and the United Kingdom decreased.

2. Preferential Tariffs.—The Commonwealth Tariff Act of 1908 provided Preferential Tariff rates in favour of goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom. Subsequent amendments of the Tariff have extended the list of articles to which the preferential rates apply. This favourable treatment of the United Kingdom was again extended by Customs Tariff 1921 (No. 25 of 1921) and when this Act was incorporated in Customs Tariff 1921-1926 further concessions were granted.

On the introduction of the preferential treatment of British goods by the Commonwealth Tariff, it was required that British material or labour should represent not less than one-fourth the value of such goods. From the 1st September, 1911, it was required in regard to goods only partially manufactured in the United Kingdom, that the final process or processes of manufacture should have been performed in the United Kingdom and that the expenditure on material of British production and/or British labour should have been not less than one-fourth of the factory or works cost of the goods in the finished state. These conditions were superseded during the year 1925.

Important alterations in the conditions governing the entry of goods into the Commonwealth under the British Preferential Tariff were made during 1925. The amended conditions apply in regard to goods which are invoiced to Australia on and after 1st April, 1925.

Under the new conditions Preference is granted in the Commonwealth as follows :—

- (a) To goods which are wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom.

As to manufactured goods, these will only be considered "wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom" if in the raw materials used and in the finished goods no manufacturing process has been performed outside the United Kingdom which is being commercially performed in the United Kingdom.

The Minister shall determine what are to be regarded as raw materials, and in such determination may include partially manufactured Australian materials.

- (b) To goods, not wholly produced or wholly manufactured in the United Kingdom in the terms of paragraph (a), provided they contain at least 75 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (c) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding paragraphs, to goods of a class or kind not commercially manufactured in Australia provided they contain at least 25 per cent. of United Kingdom labour and/or material in their factory or works cost.
- (d) It is essential in every case that the final process or processes of manufacture shall take place in the United Kingdom, and that the goods are consigned therefrom direct to Australia.

It is also provided that the conditions of preference set out above shall apply (in addition to goods from the United Kingdom) to goods, claiming preference, shipped from any country to which the Commonwealth of Australia has extended Tariff Preference, whether the rates granted be those of the "British Preferential Tariff," the "Intermediate Tariff," or special rates.

On the basis of the imports during 1913, the preferential provisions of the Tariff of 1908-11 covered 65 per cent. of the imports of merchandise of United Kingdom origin, the margin of preference being equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the goods. On the same basis the Tariff of 1921-26 has extended the application of the Preferential Tariff rates to 95 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom, and, at the same time, has increased the margin of preference to 12.9 per cent. *ad valorem*. The average equivalent *ad valorem* rate of duty payable under the Tariff of 1921-1926 on goods of United Kingdom origin is about 31 per cent., whereas the same goods under the General Tariff rates would be called upon to pay an average rate of about 44 per cent.

An application of the Tariff of 1921-26 to the imports from the United Kingdom entered for home consumption during the year 1925-26 shows that the value of the goods of United Kingdom origin which participated in the preferential provisions of the Tariff was £61,833,127, upon which duty to the amount of £10,324,236 was collected. Under the General Tariff the same goods would have been required to pay £18,305,408 duty. Thus, had the conditions of the General Tariff operated on these goods £7,981,172 additional duty would have been paid, representing an average of 12.9 per cent. on the value of the goods.

Of the £61,833,127 worth of goods mentioned above, £28,664,602 were "free," while the same goods if they had been imported from Other Countries would have paid duty to the amount of £3,589,154, representing an average *ad valorem* rate of 12.5 per cent.

The value of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom which were adversely affected by the preferential provisions of the Tariff amounted to £56,339,279, and the duty collected thereon was £15,382,880, or £6,051,684 more than would have been paid under the British Preference Tariff Rates.

3. Reciprocal Tariffs.—(i) *General*. The Tariff Act of 1921 introduced a new feature into Australian Tariffs in the form of an Intermediate Tariff. In submitting the schedule to Parliament, the Minister for Trade and Customs made the following statement of the object of the Intermediate Tariff:—" . . . the Minister is empowered under the Bill to enter into reciprocal arrangements with other Dominions of the British Crown. The Minister will be able, if we can arrange a satisfactory reciprocal agreement, to extend to other Dominions on individual items the British preference rate, or the intermediate rate, or, it may be, the general rate. Such agreements will be subject to the ratification of Parliament. The provision simply means that if any of our sister self-governing Dominions desires to enter into reciprocal trade relationships with us, the Minister, with the British Preference Tariff, the Intermediate Tariff, and the General

Tariff before him, may bargain with the sister Dominion and come to an agreement which, as I say, must subsequently be ratified by Parliament. . . . There is a provision of a somewhat similar character in regard to other countries than the Dominions, the only difference being that the Minister is empowered to extend to countries other than the Dominions only the Intermediate Tariff; that is to say, in entering into such negotiations, he is precluded from offering to those countries what we might term, for the purposes of this Bill, the Empire rate. He is confined in his negotiations with these other countries to the Intermediate Tariff."

(ii) *Union of South Africa.* Until 1922, the Union of South Africa was the only British Dominion with which Australia had a reciprocal Tariff arrangement. The Commonwealth Customs Tariff (South African Preference) Act, No. 17 of 1906 and subsequent amending Acts provided preferential rates of duty to be applied to certain imported goods "when those goods are imported from and are the produce or manufacture of any of the British South African Colonies or Protectorates which are included within the South African Customs Union."

The Customs Tariff (South African Preference) 1906 was repealed by the Customs Tariff, 1926. The repeal came into operation on the 1st July, 1926, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and thereafter the provisions of the Customs Tariff 1921-1926 applied in relation to goods imported from South Africa which are entered for home consumption after that time.

(iii) *Dominion of New Zealand.* On the 11th April, 1922, an agreement was made between the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand whereby goods specified in the schedule attached to the agreement should be admitted at the rates of duty set out in the schedule. In addition to the goods specially mentioned in the schedule, it is provided that "all other goods being the produce or manufacture of Australia or New Zealand shall be dutiable at the rates applicable to goods being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, upon entry into New Zealand or Australia respectively." This agreement was ratified by the Commonwealth Parliament by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) 1922, and, by Proclamation dated 24th August, 1922, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922. A variation of the original agreement was ratified by the Customs Tariff (New Zealand Preference) No. 38 of 1926. In section 2, "Commonwealth Legislation affecting Oversea Trade" of this chapter, the full text of the variation of the agreement is given.

(iv) *Dominion of Canada.* The negotiations for a reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and Australia reached finality during September, 1925, and a reciprocal Tariff agreement between the two countries is now in operation. The commodities on which Canada grants preferential rates of duty to Australia are:—Beeswax, butter, brandy, champagne, cheese, currants, eggs, eucalyptus oil, fruits (dried, fresh, and pulped), fruits in cans, glue, honey, lard, meat (fresh and canned), onions, raisins, sugar, tallow, vegetables in tins, and wine. Australia's preferential duties will apply to the following Canadian imports:—Cash registers, corsets, fish, gloves, goloshes and rubber sand boots, etc., iron and steel tubes or pipes, printing machinery, paper (printing, typewriting and writing), typewriters, and vehicles, viz., motor chassis (unassembled and assembled), and vehicle parts, including undergear, axles, springs, hoods, wheels and bodies.

(v) *Papua and New Guinea.* Customs Tariff (Papua and New Guinea) Preference 1926 provides for Customs Preference on goods the produce of Papua and on goods the produce of the Territory of New Guinea. Imports into Australia, direct from the Territory of Papua or the Territory of New Guinea, of such of the goods specified in the schedule to the Act as were produced in the Territory from which they were imported, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the Customs Tariff 1921-1924, be free of duty. The goods specified in the schedule are coffee, dried fruit, viz., litchi, fresh fruits (various local fruits), edible fungi, green ginger, coco-nuts and kapok and sesame seeds.

4. *Preferential Tariff of the United Kingdom.*—The post-war Tariff of the United Kingdom provides Preferential Customs rates on certain goods where they are shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to have been consigned from and grown, produced, or manufactured in the British Empire. Manufactured articles generally are not entitled to the preferential rates unless 25 per cent. of their

value is the result of labour within the British Empire. The principal items of interest to Australia which are accorded preferential treatment under the Tariff of the United Kingdom are:—Fruits, dried and preserved; jam; fruit pulp; preserved milk; wine; and brandy.

The question of Tariff Preference was discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference held in 1923, when the following resolution was adopted:—

“ This Imperial Economic Conference, holding that, especially in present circumstances, all possible means should be taken to develop the resources of the Empire and trade between the Empire Countries, desires to affirm the resolution on the subject of Imperial Preference passed by the Imperial War Conference of 1917.”

The resolution was agreed to by all delegates, including the representative from Great Britain. The British Ministry in power at the time was prepared to grant certain increased preferences, but stipulated that their proposals could not go beyond the established fiscal system.

Before the proposals could be submitted to the British Parliament the Ministry in power at the date of conference was defeated. The new Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) announced, however, that the Imperial Preference resolutions of the Imperial Economic Conference would be discussed in the House of Commons during June, 1924, and that the debate would be unfettered and the votes on non-party lines. The proposals duly came before Parliament, and as a result of the debate on Imperial Preference, the first four resolutions, which proposed Imperial Preference without imposing any new charge upon the foreigner, were defeated by small majorities. The other six resolutions, of which notice had been given, were then withdrawn.

After the election of October, 1924, a new Ministry, with Mr. Stanley Baldwin as Prime Minister, came into office and, in the Budget submitted to the House of Commons during June, 1925, clauses dealing with increased Imperial preference on Empire-grown tobacco, preserved and dried fruits, jams and jellies, spirits, wine, sugar, and hops were proposed and adopted. The new rates of duty took effect on 1st July, 1925, excepting that relating to hops, which came into operation on 16th August, 1925.

Particulars of the imports into the United Kingdom of the quantities of Australian produce of the above commodities during the twelve months since the introduction of the new preferential rates will not be available for some time, therefore it is not possible to compute the actual effect of the concessions.

On the basis of the quantities of dried fruits, spirits, wine, sugar, canned fruits and jams and jellies imported into the United Kingdom from Australia during the year 1925, as shown in the Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, it is estimated that £571,000 additional duty would have been collected if the same quantities of goods had been dutiable under the rates applicable to imports from foreign countries.

§ 15. Commonwealth Trade Representation in Overseas Countries.

The Commonwealth is represented in the United Kingdom by the High Commissioner for Australia (Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir G. de L. Rynie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D.), with headquarters at Australia House, London. Oversea trade matters affecting Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office of High Commissioner.

The Commonwealth has a Trade Representative in France, with headquarters at Paris. This official is attached to the High Commissioner's office, London.

The first appointment of a Commissioner for Australia in the United States of America was made in 1918. The present Commissioner, Sir Hugh Denison, was appointed on 7th October, 1926, with headquarters at New York. Oversea trade matters affecting Australia come within the scope of the duties attaching to the office of Commissioner in United States of America.

Early in 1921 a Commonwealth Trade Commissioner was appointed in China, with offices at Shanghai and Hong Kong. This office was terminated in 1923. In 1922, an Australian Trade Representative in the East was appointed, with headquarters at Singapore, but the appointment was terminated in March, 1925.